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The New-York Times.

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HEARN

12, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.

NEW GOODS

In all our stores,

whichever way you turn, new goods and new goods only meet the eye........No old stock or passe styles adorn our shelves or counters ——ALL is new and ALL at the lowets prices that good merchandise ever has been sold—ever!

BANKRUPT SALE
Boys' Clothing
in
Fine Qualities
at
HALF VALUE.

Thousands of new styles in all wool Cloth and Jersey Suits, Overcoats, and Reefers—bought, as heretofore announced, of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell at

FIFTY CENTS
ON THE DOLLAR.

All new Goods direct from the manufacturer.

Silks.

All the novelties—Black, Colored, and Fancy—Our stock of COLORED SILKS embraces all fashionable shades for street and evening in Crystals, Bengalines, Satin Duchesse, Peau D'Soies, Brocades, Failles, Surahs, Chinas, and Indias, with choice of Five to Ten qualities in each—
39 cents to $4.50

Stock of FANCY SILKS comprises a wonderful variety of Taffetas, Surahs, Satins, and Pongees, in detached figures, Brocades and Stripes—changeable, contrasting, and solid color effects—of which we quote as special value:—

Loie Fuller Fluted Silks,	all colors,	59 cts
Handsome Novelty Silks,	worth 1.25,	79 cts
Fancy Satin Brocades,	worth 1.75,	89 cts
Cor'd Silk Bengalines—wide cord,		69 cts
Silk Crepes for evening wear,		29 cts
Black-and-white Satin Stripes,		98c
Special values in finer Fancy Silks, to		$4.50

In Black Silks of every fashionable weave, including Satin Duchesse, in all qualities, we promise better values than have yet been known.

Black Satin Duchesse,	69 cts to $3 50
Black Bengalines,	69 cts to 2 50
Black Faille Francaise,	59 cts to 2 50
Black Gros Grain,	59 cts to 3 00
Black Indias and Chinas,	39 cts to 1 25
Black Surahs,	49 cts to 1 25

Here are some prices for

New Laces

that should interest:

Black Bourdon Flouncings, net top. 9 inch.	75c
Black Silk Bourdon, net top, 12 to 14 inch,	98c
Spanish Guipure Flouncings, 42 inch,	98c
Black Silk La Tosca Net, 45 inch,	98c
Real Hand-run Spanish Flouncings, 45 inches wide, worth 5.00,	$3.49
New Empire Flouncings, worth 5.00,	$3.49
Renaissance Antique and Cluny Laces,	10c to 1.98
Insertings to match,	10c to 1.98
Point d' Irlande Laces, 9 inch,	29c
Platte Val Laces, 3 to 5 inch,	9c
Torchon Laces and Insertings,	9c
Fancy Laces, Ecru and white; were 12½,	4c

Here Are New Goods

demanded all the year around, fresh and perfect

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

they EVER have been sold.

THE GREATEST PURCHASE

ever made by any retail house in

White Quilts.

More than Fifteen thousand White Crochet Quilts, MARSEILLES PATTERNS, new styles, full sizes, bought for CASH at discount that enables us to offer

The Dollar quality	at 69 Cents
The Dollar fifteen quality	at 79 Cents
The Dollar Twenty-five quality	at 89 Cents
The Dollar fifty quality	at 98 Cents
The Dollar sixty quality	at $1.09

Practical illustration of the "Power of Cash" in such times as these, there being not one single quality in all of the above that could have been bought before these present troubles by the case at one-third more than we retail by the single quilt.... Small advance at which we sell precludes giving any discount for quantities to hotels or institutions—all fare alike.

Good Blankets

were never sold as they will be this week....In our great basements you can buy direct from the case, with confidence that quantities and assortments are the greatest anywhere to be found, at prices less than asked by jobbers.

25 cases 10-4 Scarlet Blankets strictly all wool	$2.98
25 cases Scarlet Blankets 11-4—strictly all wool	3.98
20 cases Scarlet Californias 11-4—strictly all wool	4.98
12-4—strictly all wool	5.98
10 cases Scarlet Californias 12-4—the finest	7.49
30 cases 10-4 White Wool Blankets wide damask borders	2.49
15 cases White Californias 10-4—plain borders in blue, pink, and gold	4.49
12 cases Heavy White Californias 11-4 size—Jacquard borders	2.98
12 cases 11-4 extra fine Californias broad stripe borders in fancy colors	4.49
9 cases extra fine Californias 11-4—stripe borders	5.29
10 cases extra Heavy Californias strictly all wool—scroll borders	7.49
20 cases 12-4 White "Westerns" extra heavy and all wool	3.98
15 cases 12-4 White "Californias" combination borders	5.98
12 cases 13-4 White Californias strictly all wool—blue and pink borders	7.98
15 cases Sanitary Wool Blankets 11-4 size—damask borders	4.98

Gray Blankets.

All sizes—all qualities, 49 cts. to $10.00

Wrapper Blankets

plain, figured, and bordered..........best Californias $3.29..........value, $5.00 and $6.00
Blanketing—white and gray—54 inches wide....25c
Comfortables—white cotton filled. 79 cts. to $4.00
Down filled $2.98 to $10.00
Splendid Values——Immense Variety.

Stamped Linens.

Tinted Table Covers; worth .35,	19c
Momie Toilet Sets—3 pieces,	98c
Openwork Momie Splasher,	19c
Fine Openwork Linen Tidies,	25c
Openwork Bureau Scarfs—extra wide,	39c
All-Linen Hemstitch—2 yds. long,	49c
Openwork Damask Table Runners—2 yd.,	69c
Hemstitch Pillow Shams—pair,	28c
Nurses' Fine Lawn Aprons,	25c
Hand Emb'd Butterfly Doilies,	18c

New Goods Only.

Old and undesirable stocks are absolutely worthless......Who wants last year's Cloaks or Dresses, Hats, or Bonnets?......Who wants undesirable goods of any class or kind?......Who wants the refuse of any stock?......Who would buy the old, especially in such times as these, when the new and fashionable can be bought at far lower prices!......"The New, only the New." is the order of the day.

Upholstery.

We never gave such values as we are giving now.

Tambour and Irish Point Curtains.

New and clean—rich designs—made on best quality net—sixty styles to choose from—

THREE ninety-eight	value $6.00
FOUR ninety-eight	value 7.50
FIVE ninety-eight	value 8.50
SIX ninety-eight	value 10.00

These Curtains are far superior in design and quality to any heretofore offered at similar prices—values are literally as stated.

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains.

white and cream—regular and extra length and width, neat and showy designs, strongly taped edges.

69 cents	value	$1.00	$1.98	value	$3.50
97 cents	value	1.75	2.93	value	4.40
$1.49	value	2.50	3.98	value	6.00

All new—Strictly perfect.

We invite special attention to NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS of the finer and finest qualities, in extensive assortments of Point d'Esprit, Detached figures, and other neat and dainty styles elsewhere scarce. PRICES RANGE from ONE Dollar to Six, Lengths 3½ and 4 yards. Widths 54 and 60 inches.

SILK CURTAINS, Old Rose, Pomegranate, Bronze, Tabac, Gobelin, Light Blue, and Gold-striped and figured,

FOUR Dollars to TWENTY.

Particularly good value at

$4.98..........6.98..........9.98..........11.98

Assortments double anywhere else found.

CHENILLE PORTIERES.

Magnificent colors and designs—fringed top and bottom—

Eight shades, handsome dado,	2.49
Extra deep dado and frieze, all colors,	3.69
Figured all over—bordered all 'round,	4.98
High art Effects in fancy colorings,	6.98
Extra wide—Best colors,	7.98
Empire and Louis XIV. styles—rich colorings,	9.98
Heaviest Saxony Chenille—exclusive styles,	11.98

At Twenty-four Ninety-Eight.

Finest French Velour Portières—worth $40 and $50. Figured and Bordered—all reversible. The largest assortment ever shown in New-York.

TAPESTRIES AND BROCATELS.

No other house can show assortments to compare. ....There is no coloring or style at all desirable but what 'tis found within our stores, at prices far lower than identical qualities are elsewhere sold—We instance:

Best Jute Tapestries,	39c.;	elsewhere .50
Fine Linen Tapestries,	49c.;	elsewhere .65
Petit Points,	59c.;	elsewhere .75
Best Cotton Warps,	79c.;	elsewhere 1.00
Spun Silks,	98c.;	elsewhere 1.50
Heavy Wool Effects,	$1.24;	elsewhere 1.69
French Silk,	1.39;	elsewhere 1.75
Heavy Satin Warps,	1.98;	elsewhere 3.00
Medallion Effects,	2.49;	elsewhere 4.00
Heavy Satin Brocatels,	2.98;	elsewhere 5.00
Fine French Brocatels,	3.98;	elsewhere 6.00

Furniture and Drapery Plushes.

Mohair and Silk——————plain and crushed, 24 inches wide————83 cents to 3.00.

Colored Cross Stripe Scrims,	7¾c
French Emb'd Sash Muslins,	17c
Figured Curtain Muslins—all colors on white—40 inch—worth .30,	19c
Irish Point Sash Laces—worth .60,	38c
Figured Cotton Plushes—reversible,	15c
New Fancy Cotton Plushes—double face,	23c
Fancy Silkolines—yard wide,	9¾c
Fancy Vestibule and Drapery Silks—32 inch,	37c
Best China Drapery Silks—all the new colors, with handsome borders—40 inches wide,	79c

Table and Piano Covers.

Hundreds and hundreds and hundreds—no other house shows one-half the variety.

Tapestry Covers,	1½ yards,	79c
Chenille Covers,	1 yard,	79c
Chenille Covers,	2 yards,	$2.39
Chenille Piano Covers,	3 yards,	2.98
Imported Velour,	1¾ yards,	4.98
Imported Velour,	2 yards,	6.98
Imported Velour,	2½ yards,	9.98

Special Values in
CENTRE CARPETS.

Japanese,	6 x 9 ft.,	4.59
Japanese,	9 x12 ft.,	8.49
Smyrna,	4 x 7 ft.,	4.98
Smyrna,	6 x 9 ft.,	12.98
Smyrna,	7½x10½ ft.,	26.98
Smyrna,	9 x12 ft.,	36.98
Ingrain,	6 x 9 ft.,	2.69
Ingrain,	7.6x 9 ft.,	2.97
Ingrain,	9 x 9 ft.,	3.89
Ingrain,	9 x12 ft.,	4.98

UNMATCHABLE VALUE.

RUG STOCK IS COMPLETE WITH

Smyrnas,	all sizes,	49c to $5.00
Moquettes,	all sizes,	98c to 4.00
Wiltons,	all sizes,	$2.98 to 8.00
Japanese,	all sizes,	1.39 to 4.00
Turkish,	all sizes,	6.98 to 20.00
Sheepskin,	all sizes,	98c to 8.00
Goatskin,	all sizes,	1.98 to 5.00
Real Angora,	26x54 inch,	9.98

Notions.

"Straws show which way the wind blows"—who would have thought these prices possible a month ago?

Extra Quality Shell Whalebone.
five-sixteenths wide.

24 inch,	3 cents	28 cents a dozen
27 inch,	4 cents	45 cents a dozen
30 inch,	6 cents	65 cents a dozen
Dress Shields,	3 cents	33 cents a dozen
Rubber Dress Shields,	7 cents	75 cents a dozen
100 yds. Spool Silk,	3 cents	28 cents a dozen
Best Linen Thread,	2 cents	22 cents a dozen

Cotton Belting, pc.,	9c	Best Am. Pins, pkg.,	4c
Silk Belting, yd.,	4c	Clinton Safety, pkg.,	4c
Bone Casing, pc.,	10c	Hooks & Eyes, card,	1c
Horn Bone, dz.,	4c	Invisible do, card,	3c
Fancy Needle Cases,	5c	Fancy Garter Web,	5c
Shoe Buttons, gr.,	3c	Silk Garter Elastic,	12c

New Trimming Braids.
All colors and black.

Waved Braids—all widths,	5c. to .12
Florence Braids—all widths,	4c. to .15
Plain Hercules—all widths,	2c. to .14
Tinsel Braids—all widths,	2c. to .05
Fancy Tinsel—1 inch, 9c..........2 inch	12c
Soutache Braids—36 yd, pc,	35c

NO USE FOR FRANK HISCOCK

REPUBLICAN LEADERS CAST THE EX-SENATOR ASIDE.

Driven Out of the "Big Four" Combination—He Will Not Be a Member of the "Pork Committee"—His Fate to be Settled To-day at the State Committee Meeting—Mr. Platt Arranges a Neat and Concise Programme for the Committee to Carry Out—Outlook for "Pork" Not Good.

The "Big Four" organization in the Republican Party is officially dissolved. The firm name no more consists of Platt, Miller, Depew, and Hiscock. An intimation to this effect was made public last week at Syracuse, when the Republicans held their State Convention and when the picture and the boots of Frank Hiscock, ex-United States Senator, were turned to the wall. To-day the official promulgation is made. Hereafter the firm will be known as Platt, Depew, and Miller.

An extraordinary way has been adopted to establish this fact. The deed will be done by the Republican State Committee at its meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The duty of the committee is to select a chairman of the State Committee, a chairman of the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee and an Advisory Committee. Some friends of Mr. Platt have argued that this Committee, which, after all, will be known as the "Pork Committee," or the Committee on Ways and Means—in other words, the committee which will raise all the funds for the prosecution of the Republican campaign—shall consist of five gentlemen not members of either the State or Executive Committees, but prominent Republicans who will be in a position to command liberal contributions from firms, corporations, and individuals whose affiliations are known to be friendly to the Republican Party.

A committee of five will be altogether too unwieldy. A committee of three will be more susceptible to the reasons that will be put forward by the Executive Committee, and it is within the bounds of the Republican programme that some member of the State Committee will arise in his place and make a motion that Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, and Warner Miller be made the Advisory Committee of the Republican State Committee during this campaign. Two of these gentlemen, Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller, are ex-United States Senators, and some courageous Republican may indiscreetly ask what has become of another Republican ex-United States Senator, one Frank Hiscock, whose influence once upon a time was wont to be all powerful in the councils of the Republican Party. But the tomb of Hiscock now occupies a small corner in Thomas C. Platt's graveyard, and his great power of a few years ago is now a thing of the past.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt will start for Chicago this morning, and it is not at all probable that the programme which he and his fellow-Republicans arranged for to-day's State Committee meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel will be changed. The meeting will be convened at 11 o'clock, with Chairman William Brookfield in the chair. Up to 11 o'clock last night the aggregation of Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel would not have been regarded as sufficient for the success of an ordinary wake. Mr. Platt, Chairman Brookfield, Charles W. Hackett, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Mr. Barnes of Nevada, Barney Biglin, Senator Saxton, who is acting as proxy for Barney Davis of the Twenty-eighth District; Henry Grasse, Benjamin B. Odell of Newburg, Lewis H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and "Brer" Fox floated about the corridors of the hotel clucking like so many old barnyard fowls when they see their provender separated from rivals by a fence 10 feet high.

The programme as arranged is neat and concise. Mr. Brookfield is to be re-elected Chairman of the State Committee without a struggle, and he will accept. He in turn will appoint as Chairman of the Executive Committee Charles W. Hackett of Utica, who will also accept, because he was never known to decline. Then from a slip which he will receive from Mr. Platt Mr. Hackett will read the names of seventeen patriotic Republicans who will constitute the Executive Committee, which will embrace the names of such typical Republicans as Col. Hackett, Major John S. Kenyon, Mr. Brookfield, Col. Edwin A. McAlpin, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Major James W. Wadsworth, Congressman John A. Quackenbush, Barney H. Davis, L. L. Van Allen, Mr. Barnes of Nevada, and others.

Some other distinguished member of the committee will thereupon make a motion that the Advisory Committee shall consist of three instead of five members. Some other member will thereupon move that Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, and Warner Miller shall constitute that committee. The motion will prevail, and Senator Hiscock will find the saline waters of Onondaga Lake refreshing and cooling compared with the disappointing draughts thrust down his throat by his whilom partners.

Of course the State Committee will discourse about "pork" and the best methods of raising and frying it. Most of them admitted last night that the distressing financial depression through which the country has recently passed will drive the financial managers of the party to the most desperate expedients before they are able to raise sufficient funds to conduct even a respectable campaign.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AT WORK.

Certain that the Saratoga Ticket Will Be Elected by a Good Majority.

The local campaign began to boom along yesterday. Almost all of the local conventions, with the exception of the Tammany City and County Convention, will be held this week. The Democrats generally seem to believe that there is no doubt but that the State ticket will be elected. When asked as to its prospects last night, Richard Croker said:

"I have no doubt at all but that the Democratic State ticket will be elected by a good majority. There is no reason why it should not be."

Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy said:

"The ticket is a very good one and I am certain that it will be elected."

The Tammany Executive Committee began its campaign work when it met at the Wigwam last night. Each leader got his tickets, certificate of nominations, &c., and all were urged to secure as large a registration of voters as possible. The first day of registration is to-day, and Tammany has made up its mind to get as many voters to the registry places as possible.

The greater part of the time at last night's meeting was taken up with a discussion of the list of delegates that Tammany proposes to send to the Constitutional Convention, a large number of names of prominent lawyers being submitted by the leaders. The list was partially arranged, but all the names were not agreed upon. It was agreed that no information should be given out for publication until all was settled.

"We propose," said Mr. Croker to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "to send the very best men we can select to the Constitutional Convention."

The Tammany Naturalization Bureau was opened yesterday at 16 Chambers Street. Senator George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Committee on Naturalization, is ill and Smith E. Lane is in charge in his place.

The Business Men's Democratic Municipal Association met last night at the Hoffman House and adopted resolutions eulogistic of Controller Myers, and asking that he be renominated. The association pledged itself to use every honorable means to secure his renomination and re-election.

H. F. Bindsell, manufacturer of finest Furs at lowest prices. 861 Broadway, near 17th St.—Adv.

The marvelous record of the Exposition Flyer of the New-York Central is exciting universal comment. So great is the demand for accommodations the train is usually sold out days in advance.—Adv.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

A General Massacre of Them Is Looked for in Persia.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Alarming reports concerning their missionaries in Persia have come to the Presbyterians here.

Letters just received declare that the Mohammendans have petitioned their high priest for an old-time holy war.

Murders have already begun, one Christian merchant having been hacked to pieces after nails had been driven into his body.

Christians have petitioned the Shah to allow them to surrender their property and leave for America.

A general massacre is feared.

Much anxiety is felt by relatives of Joseph Potter and F. G. Coan, who are stationed at Oroomiah, the centre of the trouble.

MORE MILLS START UP.

In Many Instances on Full Time and Full Pay.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Gilbert Car Works on Green Island resumed operations this morning, after a shut-down for six weeks, under a receivership. Nearly 300 men were given employment. The works are sure to run until fifty cars for the Lake Street Elevated Road of Chicago have been completed.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Van Alen Cotton Mills at Stuyvesant Falls have started on full time, giving employment to 400 operatives, who have been idle since last July.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—It is announced that the Fernbrook Carpet Mills will put carders, spinners, and knitters at work on Wednesday of next week, preparatory to starting the looms. It is expected that by Nov. 1 they will be in full operation, giving employment to 300 people now idle.

MOHNSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 9.—For many months past the half dozen hat factories of Mohnsville have been working only a few days a week. To-day they resumed on full time and full handed. They employ 350 hands.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Lower Pacific Mills, which have been closed since Aug. 11 started up in all departments this morning. The working hours for the present will be from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with a noon hour, and the mills will close on Saturdays. There will also be a reduction of wages.

EAST DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Merchants' Woolen Mill started up this morning on a three-days-a-week schedule, with a 10 per cent. cut down. About fifty hands were given work and to-morrow others will go in.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 9.—The business outlook this week is decidedly encouraging. With but few exceptions all the cotton mills started up on full time this morning and there is every reason to believe that full hours will continue.

Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee organized this morning by selecting the following officers: the Hon. John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati, Chairman; J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Vice Chairman; S. P. Olds of Michigan, Secretary, and T. H. McKee of Indiana, Assistant Secretary. The selection of a Treasurer and matters of minor importance were referred to an Executive Committee composed of the following: Chairman and Secretary ex-officio; members, the Hon. William F. Draper, Massachusetts; the Hon. W. B. Hooper, New-York; the Hon. Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; the Hon. Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; the Hon. Willis Sweet, Idaho; the Hon. George C. Perkins, California; the Hon. Thomas Settle, North Carolina. This committee will open up headquarters in Washington at once.

Chairman Caldwell left this afternoon for his home in Cincinnati for a few days. Before going he told a reporter that the committee would take up the campaign work immediately and conduct it vigorously. It would be the policy of the committee to co-operate in perfect harmony with the National Committee, and with that end in view a conference will soon be held.

John P. Cline Rearrested and Bailed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—John P. Cline, the Springfield (Mass.) politician who has been eluding trial as a forger for a month, was captured here to-night by Marshal Rice of that city and Detective Cowles of New-Haven. Last December he was arrested for passing three forged checks aggregating about $300 in amount. He was kept in jail till June, when Catherine Hayes of Springfield bailed him out, and he left that city. His trial was billed for last week. He sent a certificate of illness, and Marshal Rice of Springfield has had a detective watching his movements since. He was locked up here as a fugitive from justice, owing to difficulty in making out the papers necessary legally to transport him into Massachusetts. Later he was released on heavy bail. James Malley, concerned in the famous Jennie Cramer murder case and cousin of the millionaire Malley Brothers, is also implicated in the matter, and has been arrested on the charge of forgery.

Father Murphy's Friends Reinstated Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 9.—During the absence of the Rev. Father Henry B. Murphy, late curate of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, from his residence this morning, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Smith, entered the place, forced the deposed priest's niece, a young girl, out of the house, and nailed the windows and doors. A committee of the parishioners being apprised of what the rector had done, hastened to the house and forced the doors open and led Father Murphy into his parlor. Dr. Smith stated to-day the real cause of the curate's dismissal was immorality and drunkenness. Several hundred persons gathered around the residence while the doors were being reopened.

Bartholdi Banqueted in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—When M. Auguste Bartholdi visited this country, in 1885, to inaugurate the Statue of Liberty, he organized the Liberty Guard of Jersey City Heights. The guard tendered him a banquet last night, but it was a private affair. Bartholdi made a brief speech, congratulating the guard on the success that had attended it.

Trenton Ministers Against the Race Tracks.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Ministerial Union of this city to-day adopted resolutions pledging the members to vote and work against candidates for the Legislature who are not pledged to vote for the repeal of the race-track gambling laws.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.
Through cars to Chicago in charge of an attendant via West Shore Railroad, Saturday, Oct. 1., 10 A. M. Similar excursions will be run Oct. 19 and 23. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—Adv.

VIGILANT AGAIN THE VICTOR

SHE BEATS THE VALKYRIE ON EVERY POINT OF SAILING.

SAILED IN A TWENTY-MILE BREEZE.

Designer Watson Says the Vigilant Is Better than the Valkyrie.

THE YANKEE BOAT'S GREAT RECORD.

The Tobin Bronze Centreboard Cutter Sailed Over the Thirty-Mile Triangular Course in 3 Hours 25 Minutes and 1 Second, Finishing 12 Minutes 23 Seconds Ahead of the Valkyrie—The Vigilant Gained on Every Leg, but Did the Best Work Going to Windward—The English Yacht Fast, but Not in the Same Class as the Centreboarder—During the Reach from the Second Mark the Vigilant Sprung Her Bowsprit—A Race Sailed Without Flukes or Errors—Expert Seamanship on Each Boat at the Start—No Doubt About the America's Cup Remaining in This Country.

When the Vigilant, at 2:50 yesterday afternoon tore across the imaginary line between the flagship May and the Sandy Hook Lightship and added one more to the long list of American triumphs the scene was one which can never be forgotten by those who saw it.

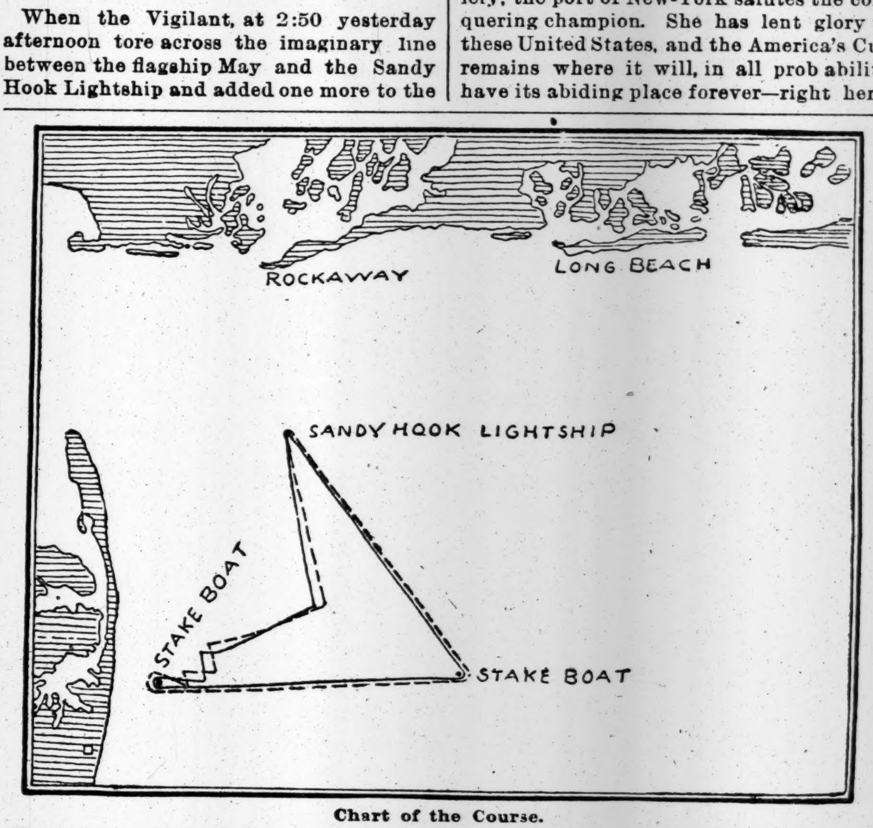

Chart of the Course.

The black line indicates the course sailed by the Vigilant and the dotted line that taken by the Valkyrie.

It was the climactic hour of an unsurpassable afternoon. A sky of azure overhead paled to a faint white stained with lilac that bordered the boundless ocean. Under the concave of the ether sparkled the innumerable twinklings of a purple sea, a sea which changed without ceasing to emerald green, then went back again to purple.

A long, wide thoroughfare of towering steamers ended at the heaving lightship, itself an uneasy mark of dull red. A dozen steam yachts circled like seafowl round the lightship. Atop of the tumbling barges were crests of cream, whipped by the wind and mixed incessantly by scores of propellers.

Everything at the end of the journey heaved and rolled and shook itself in the toss and tumble of the sea; everything was restless; everything was mobile; everything lifted and fell again in a passion of impatient expectation.

The great steamboats were terraced with human beings. Deck upon deck they rose, black with men and women who stood and sat, distinct as silhouettes against the wind-blown white and lilac of the sky.

Out of the southwest came without punctuation or hesitancy a wind that was visible—visible because it looked like the hazy smoke of distant forest fires in mid-Autumn.

Nobody was thinking of New-York or any other goal than this end of the ocean lane.

All of a sudden there climbed above the horizon four spires of sunlit canvas. These were the masts of a great steel merchantman, Asia bound. Through the crevices that marked the intervals between her sails the fluid illumination of a matchless day poured in cataracts.

She came along calmly, deliberately—a masterpiece of the sailor's craft—like a cathedral with four towers of marble that that had grown dissatisfied with its site and was outward bound to glorify another part of the world with its stately and splendid beauty.

Hundreds of impatient hands gripped the spokes of steering wheels. Other hundreds of hands grasped cords that were to throw open the throats of steam whistles. Still other hands fretted with gun lanyards in their grasps and waited, while men felt their hearts beat quicker and quicker, to discharge one vast commingled salvo shot.

Down the coast she came, the victor Vigilant. Fierce, resolute, and irresistible, unconquerable, too, as if she herself were proud to have the price of liberty in her keeping, she threshed her way over the windrow undulating of the sea.

Beyond the invisible finish line that stretched from flagship to lightship was her own unseen New-York waiting breathlessly at bulletin boards for the echoes of the cannons and the news of her champion's triumph.

She had sailed as great a race as ever ship had sailed before. She had traversed an equilateral triangle and on every side of her trilateral course she had displayed unsuspected superiorities. Each leg had been the field of a victory so complete that nobody had dared to anticipate even half of it.

It was Atalanta winning her legendary prize. It was a sea monster darting through shoals of terrified fishes. It was the scared wolf of tradition flying across the undulating prairie.

Stansfield might have painted the glorious amphitheatre which received her. But nobody could have put, with accuracy, on any canvas the heaving, plunging stage, or the flashing actor that played upon it the solitary part of the conqueror.

Down she came, a white smother leaping at her bow as eager hounds leap to the knees of their masters. A milky way streamed behind her flying heels. She leaned away from the wind as if to evade its too passionate embrace. Her gunwales, beautifully submerged, made a rippling bead of foam along her side. The upper portions of her sails were maiden white—as the robes of a vestal should be; and their lower halves were seriously and soberly gray—as became the garments of a nun.

Behind her rolled and leaped and plunged the following flotilla of steam craft. Throttles had been thrown wide open, and walking beams were rising and falling in desperate cadence and wheels were spinning round and propellers were whirring—all to keep up with her.

For it was at a speed of fourteen miles an hour that the Vigilant was making her final spurt to save the America's Cup for Americans.

And now she shakes herself for her final dash across the line, and now, with a visible bound, she crosses the goal, and now, with a scream and shout of whistles and horns, and with the hoarse boom of artillery, the port of New-York salutes the conquering champion. She has lent glory to these United States, and the America's Cup remains where it will, in all probability have its abiding place forever—right here.

Far, far away a lean, loitering ghost is the Valkyrie, so far away as to be absolutely out of hearing of the whistles and the cannons which cry "Well done!" to her beautiful competitor.

The army of pleasure seekers and the lovers of manly sport and the workday world afloat all join in the ecstasy of jubilation. From the yachts come puffs of smoke, flashes of fire, and the roar of guns. From the crowded excursion boats come wavings of handkerchiefs and shrill explosions of cheering. Schooners bound down the coast dip their colors over and over again.

Even the dour old lightship flaunts a huge American flag and ceases to be merely useful to become a vivid particle of the scene.

It was a famous victory—and a victory that is final. Why Lord Dunraven should court another such defeat by trying another race is beyond comprehension.

For this triangular race settles the superiority of the Vigilant in every quality and particular. Going to windward the Valkyrie began with a slight lead. The Vigilant, however, infinitely closer to the wind, endured it but a little while. Getting impatient, like a spirited racehorse running away with its rider, she soon demonstrated her superiority. The freshening breeze spurred her to greater speed. In a little while the Englishman showed his first symptom of distress, and as the sharp fishhead of the American began to overlap him he lost heart and tacked.

From that moment the end began.

Accepting his desperate challenge, the Vigilant went about too and began to foot it along the coast at a speed which widened the gap between them till the race was over and the triumph not only absolute but glorious.

It was beyond question a superb sight to look at from the Jersey coast. First the Vigilant dashing through a fleet of tiny fishing boats that hovered on the sea like gnats; then the Valkyrie running desperately like a dog that had lost its breath and had its tongue hanging out in misery; then the pursuing water front of New-York.

One could, with but a slight strain of the imagination, hear the rippling chuckle of the American as he flew along; the forlorn panting of the Englishman as he followed, dogged, but hopeless at the heels of his rival.

Thus these twain and their company reached the first mark, which the Vigilant spun round at 1:06:35.

Slowly the minutes rolled past, and the Vigilant was well away to the second mark before the laboring Valkyrie came along and weathered the first. This she did at 1:11:20.

And now came the second ten-mile leg. Far ahead, widening the distance between herself and the Valkyrie every instant, the Vigilant fairly flew along. Still laboring, still toiling, the poor, already-beaten Valkyrie illustrated hopelessly the ancient adage which says that a stern chase is a long chase.

Already the shadow of defeat seemed to darken her sails, and the wind that thrummed on her rigging must have h the sounds of lamentation in its tune.

Discomfiture evidently weighed upon her seamen and clogged their hands. For she had trouble in hoisting her great jib topsail, so that two men had to go out upon her bowsprit and clear away her jammed downhaul.

All this time the perfectly handled Vigilant widened and widened the distance.

Both ran fast before the wind, but the Vigilant ran very much the faster, and with a stiffness and cleanness that far exceeded the similar qualities, so much vaunted beforehand, of the English yacht.

And so they ran, the issue practically decided, until the Vigilant turned the second mark, which she did amid a congratulatory uproar at 1:56:55, the Valkyrie following her at 2:06:00.

Now for the finish. Everything was over but the shouting—and even that had begun. It was on this third and final leg that the American boat emphasized its superiority finally by ending it, with its rival all but hull down on the horizon.

The time at the finish was: The Vigilant, 2:50:01, and the Valkyrie, 3:02:24.

So that in the first real race sailed between the champions of America and England the American beat the Englishman by 10 minutes, gaining no less than 7 minutes in reaching the point claimed by her friends to be the pre-eminent virtue of the Valkyrie.

The victory was, indeed, absolute and complete. It leaves nothing that the ingenuity of Constructor Watson can explain away. It proves that in every quality the American yacht is the superior of the English one.

It proves that in choosing the Vigilant to represent America the committee of the New-York Yacht Club put forward an unconquerable champion—a boat sound in hull, rigging, and management.

It proves that the wisdom which rejected the ill-rigged and unfortunate Jubilee has been justified beyond cavil.

It proves that the harder it blows the faster goes the Vigilant on the one hand, and that when it comes to a drift, the American slides through the stagnant water with a velocity of which the Valkyrie is incapable.

Finally, it proves that the difference between the best yacht in America and the best yacht in England still remains at about ten minutes—or 2 knots at a twelve-knot gait.

The news, therefore, which the Earl of Dunraven will have to take back to England is that the champion yacht of America is 10 per cent. better and faster than the champion yacht of England. Curiously enough, this has been the degree of superiority established in behalf of America by every international contest.

A cruelly happy sunshine lit up the last moments of British ambition. Its hopes died in the warm breath of a smoky southwestern breeze that blew eighteen miles an hour, and its dwindling expectations fell permanently asleep to the lullabies of a vigorous sea. The end (and it is unkind to make even a pretense of postponing it) came within sight of the white sands of the New-Jersey beach, and its requiem was shrieked by the coarse and hideous whistles of hundreds of steamers.

For it is all over—the dreams of the designer, the strivings and industry of the builders, the lavish enterprise of the owner, the cunning of the Captain, the smart and strenuous energy of the crew.

It is all over—and the uncomely silver urn that was wrested years ago as a symbol of sovereignty from her who claims to rule the waves still remains on alien soil, as the Ark of Israel was ruthlessly stored in the Temple of Dagon.

In other words, with a singular propriety, the America's Cup remains, as it will probably remain forever, among the trophies of American conquest.

There will be one or more races—races of compliment and courtesy. But the accomplished fact is beyond all question, and the laurels that are bound to the brow of American genius will be all the tighter and surer for the new victory that holds the fillet to its resting place.

It was a gallant defeat, and there is no use protesting that it was not a conclusive defeat—the catastrophe that darkened the English red yesterday.

There was almost a tinge of pathos in the spectacle, the white hull, a towering pinnacle of canvas that leaped more and more to the front, and the long, lean, black swordfish plunging sullenly along behind. On the white sides of the Vigilant there shone a bright, genial, pacific smile.

Where her gleaming copper met the glistening black planking of the Valkyrie, there lowered an angry and disappointed frown.

And when the first boat shot across the finish line the steam whistles piped a vociferous note of congratulation to the victor.

When the Valkyrie afterward rifted wearily over it the same whistles, quite as loud, emitted an altogether different note.

It was a voice of honest condolence. Hats off to the reigning queen—and three consolatory cheers for the gallant pretender.

It was, indeed, a glorious day for both—a day that might have been made over in England to fit the Valkyrie's measure; a day that fitted the Vigilant better.

But it was, forsooth, a day that ended in darkness for the hopes and dreams and aspirations of England.

The many English steam yachts and schooners and cutters present seemed to share in the depression of their compatriot keel, whereas every American pleasure boat seemed to leap for joy.

Over the monstrous Valiant brooded an air of dejection and defeat. Her huge iron sides looked untidy to the point of shabbiness. Her buckled mainmast leaned dolefully forward as if to ask consolation of her foremast. She looked, in short, as if she were wearing weeds.

The May had the air of being irritated—although her owner is one of the owners of the Vigilant. Her Liverpool coal smoke was as thick and dismal as a crape veil, and it was hard to believe that so sorrowful a mourner was at least half sister to the conqueror. She might have been, with more propriety, the aunt of the defeated Valkyrie.

The schooner yacht (flying the British ensign) of that worthy Australian Knight, Sir Roderick Cameron, had a disconsolate expression, and the pallor of Mr. Goelet's White Ladye was distinctly sympathetic.

There were other English yachts in this naval parade that tried to be gay and

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debonair with their acquired American colors, but they were altogether too British to succeed in doing so.

On the other hand, it was a great day for the American boats. They seemed to fairly thrill with the ecstasy of triumph. Lloyd Phœnix's taut three-master had the seeming of a happy belle well satisfied with herself and everything else. The sensible sidewheel Clermont of Mr. Santvoord of the Albany Line wore a broad and comfortable grin. There was nothing to surpass the content of the splendid Nourmahal of John J. Astor, herself as graceful an example of American skill as the Valiant is a cumbersome symbol of British stolidity.

And when it came down to the American sailing yachts—those models of beauty and speed and convenience the like of which no other nation can produce—they positively beautified the scene with their happiness.

Mr. Chapin's lovely Yampa smiled as she showed her teeth, and the unsurpassable Ariel diffused a fresh glow of gratification as she raced with steam craft, canted on her bilge, ever sail drawing, every plunge lifting her half a length ahead.

There was nothing to be seen yesterday to compare in beauty with the winning sloop of the international race.

In fact, look at it as we may from any possible point of view, yesterday will always be memorable for the return of the native to a pre-eminence never really endangered and the passing once more of the stranger into the dark and dusky limbo of irreparable defeat.

GAINED ON EVERY LEG.

Vigilant Proved Superior in Reaches as Well as to Windward.

"You are going to see a yacht race to-day," said the knowing chaps as The Times's tug poked her nose through the Narrows. That was at 8:45 A. M. There was a brisk wind from west southwest, and the glass was falling. It was a bright morning with a touch of rawness in the air and a light haze on the horizon. The bay, heaving with a gentle swell, was crisp and flecked with white caps.

The Valkyrie, in tow of the tug Pulver, was below the hospital islands, and the Vigilant, tailed on to the Commander, was far down toward the Horseshoe. Both yachts set their mainsails about 9 o'clock, the Valkyrie going down the Swash Channel and the Vigilant in the Horseshoe. The Valkyrie was a trifle in advance in setting the sail, and she did it without rounding up, while the Vigilant came to. As soon as she had set her mainsail, the Vigilant, still in tow, came outside the Hook with jib and staysail set, but without topsails of any kind. The Valkyrie, north of the Scotland Lightship, sent her club topsail aloft at 9:30.

At that time the Queen Mab, sister ship of the challenger and her likeness in miniature, with Percy Chubb, her owner, at the tiller, was going down the Swash Channel. Further down in the main channel was the smart schooner Ariel, designed by A. Carey Smith and owned by George H. B. Hill, who seven years ago brought over here the English schooner Miranda, which had beaten everything of her class in British waters, but did not succeed in winning a single race against American-built competitors. Down in the offing, standing off and on, was the old schooner Dauntless of ocean-racing fame, flying the Commodore's signal of the Larchmont Yacht Club by virtue of the office of her owner, Caldwell H. Colt. Coming in was the Guion Line steamship Arizona, which in passing saluted the Valkyrie, but failed to accord the same courtesy to the cup defender. Her passengers, however, crowded along the port rail and lustily cheered the latter.

The flagship May at the same time was coming down the lower bay under a full head of steam, and at 10:15 o'clock reached the Sandy Hook Lightship, from which, as on Saturday, the start was to be made. She was flying the signal letter "T," which indicated that the race would be over a triangular course. The wind at that time and place was southwest, but not as fresh as it had been. Still, it was a good sailing breeze, and there were a few white caps on the surface of the sea. Besides the yachts already mentioned there were then gathered at the lightship Lloyd Phenix's auxiliary Intrepid, the steam yachts Radha of New-York, J. Burk Wolf; Ibis of Boston, Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence; Barracouta of New-York, but English-built, Gen. Willoughby Weston, and half a dozen tugs, including the United Press boat, the Kate Jones, and the Regatta Committee boats Edgar F. and L. Luckenbach. At 10:30 o'clock the advance guard of the excursion fleet, led by the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, flying the signal of Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the navy, was half way between the Sandy Hook and Scotland Lightships, and the procession was strung out from that point to the Narrows.

The Valkyrie cast off her tow close to the lightship at 10:05. At the same time she took down the club topsail she had up, preparatory to setting a larger one, the same she carried on Saturday. It took about half an hour to make the change.

On board the Valkyrie was one of the Ladies Windham-Quin, wearing blue and yellow, the colors of her father's yacht. Among the other persons on board were Lord Dunraven, Lord Wolverton, Mrs. Paran Stevens's son-in-law, Capt. Paget; H. Maitland Kersey, agent of the White Star Steamship Company; Commodore Archibald Rogers, representative of the Vigilant; Designer George L. Watson, Sailmaker Ratsey, Pilot Martin Lyons, and Capt. Cranfield. She stood off and on for some time with a jib as her only head sail.

The Vigilant, having put into the Horseshoe to set her mainsail, was somewhat later in reaching the lightship. She did not cast off her tow until 10:15. At that time she had not set her club, but she sent it up at 10:25. Evidently the talent aboard of her, in view of the prospects of increasing wind, had waited to see whether the Valkyrie would hold on to her smaller club. On board of her were the represntative owner, C. Oliver Iselin; Designer Nat Herreshoff, Newberry D. Thorne, August Belmont, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Herbert Leeds, Charles Kerr, the brother-in-law of Lord Dunraven and the Valkyrie's representative; Edward A. Willard, Capt. Terry of the Grayling, and Capt. Hansen.

Mr. Leeds was resplendent in his pink shirt and scarlet-lined smoking jacket. While the Vigilant was still in tow between the lightships, Capts. Hansen and Terry stood respectively on the port and starboard sides of the deck superintending the bending on of the club topsail and other details of making sail, and Nat Herreshoff and Ed Willard stood against the starboard shrouds gazing over the bow at the Valkyrie and conversing earnestly. From time to time Capt. Terry turned from watching the crew to join in the conversation. Evidently the movements of the Englishmen interested them greatly.

At 11 o'clock the flagship May anchored east southeast of the lightship, and set the signals for the course. Read from the foremast aft they were "D. F. L.," which indicated that the first leg would be southwest by south; "D. C. F.," that the second leg would be east half south, and "D. G. R.," that the last leg would be north northwest half west. The wind at that time was southwest by south, as indicated by the first leg of the course, and fresh, with prospects of becoming fresher. The Valkyrie set her staysail about the time the May anchored, and headed for the north of the line, where the Vigilant joined her before the preparatory signal. At 11:12:30 the Vigilant sent up her small jib topsail in stops, but the Valkyrie made no sign of showing hers before the starting signal.

Bang! went the gun on the flagship May, and a big red ball was run up on the main topmast stay. It was just 12:15 o'clock, and this was the signal to get ready for the race. In plain language, it meant that the yachts had ten minutes in which to manoeuvre for position, and that at the end of that time they would be sent off on their thirty knots journey. The Valkyrie was on the port tack at the leeward end of the line, near the flagship May. The Vigilant was on the same tack coming up under the stern of the lightship and heading out to the west. The Valkyrie carried her mainsail, club topsail, jib and fore staysail. The Vigilant had the same sails and had her jib topsail in stops.

The Valkyrie, after getting under the stern of the May, went about and made a wide sweep to the northward and round toward the lightship. The Vigilant went to the southward of the line and then, going about, passed on the starboard tack to the west of the lightship. Both yachts were now drawing toward each other, the Vigilant on the starboard tack and the Valkyrie on the port tack. The Valkyrie weathered the Vigilant, and at once went about, and, coming up on the starboard tack, had the weather position again of the American boat. After standing on this tack for about half a minute, both went about and worked to the west of the lightship, the Valkyrie leading. The Vigilant was about a boat's length astern of the English cutter. They rounded the lightship, and then coming up crossed the line on the starboard tack, and when well over stood toward the leeward end of the line.

The America's Cup

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It was now drawing near the time for the starting signal. The Vigilant broke out her jib topsail and held the best position. For once Capt. Cranfield had been out-manoeuvred. On they came toward the flagship, and to those who were uninitiated it looked as though the two skippers had miscalculated their time. Suddenly a boom sounded out again from the May. Helms were put hard down, the yachts spun round on their heels and darted over the line, both on the starboard tack. The Vigilant was to windward, and she led the English cutter over the line by just two seconds. It was a pretty start. Both boats had been cleverly handled, but the American had the best of it.

The wind this time was blowing heavily from the southwest. It gave promise, too, of holding true throughout the race, and every one was satisfied that at last there would be a true test of the merits of the two boats. Just as she crossed the line the Valkyrie ran up her jib topsail, and, getting it sheeted home quickly, commenced to draw ahead of the Vigilant, sailing right through the American cutter's lead. Both yachts were footing fast, and they seemed to be pointing high. The Vigilant was pointing a trifle higher than the Valkyrie, but she was being pinched, and her head sails quivered in the wind.

Slowly but surely the Valkyrie drew ahead. Soon she had opened daylight between the two boats, and then, going on, added first a length and then another, and the Englishmen who were watching the race were exuberant. They already saw victory ahead, and pictured to themselves the old America's Cup gracing the banquet tables of the Royal Yacht Squadron at its famous castle at Cowes.

The Vigilant was footing fast, but the Valkyrie was footing a little faster. The Vigilant's sails shook and the jib topsail was backing badly. The Valkyrie's sails stood out like pine boards, and every inch of canvas was drawing. Both yachts were pointing about the same, but the cutter seemed to be sagging just a little to leeward. It was the same old story of the centreboarder getting a better hold on the wind.

In this race there was no necessity to put the crew to the leeward in order to give the yachts a list. Every man was up to windward, lying down flat on the deck. Occasionally one or two would move to trim a sheet or two, but would hurry back again to position, and crouch down under the rail.

The breeze was freshening, but the yachts stood up very stiffly. The Vigilant seemed to be a trifle stiffer than the Englishman. Half an hour after the start the wind canted a little to the southward, hauling, perhaps, half a point. It was still freshening, and tiny flecks of white foam had made their appearance on the crests of the waves. The Valkyrie tore through the water about 300 yards ahead of the Vigilant. She made a small wave just under her bow as she cut the water, but left hardly more than a ripple behind her as she left it. The Vigilant made just a little more fuss in the water, and left a small streak of white foam behind her.

The members of the Larchmont Yacht Club were following the yachts on the tug Atwood. They were well to leeward of the racers, and were doing patrol duty to keep the course clear. Frank Scott was standing in front of the pilot house. He watched the racers intently, and it was plain to see by the expression on his face that he was far from satisfied with the condition of affairs.

Lieut. Henn, who brought his cutter Galatea over here in 1886 to race for the cup, was standing beside the jolly Larchmont yachtsman, and his face was a picture. It was wreathed in smiles, and he seemed to be already counting on victory.

Just at noon, Nat Herreshoff, who was sailing the Vigilant, gave her more of a full, much to the gratification of those who were watching the contest, and who seemed to think that if she had not been pinched so much she would not have been so far in the rear. The Vigilant seemed to gain on the black boat at once. Inch by inch almost, she seemed to cut down the lead.

The breeze was stronger now than at any time since the start, and the little flecks of white foam that had appeared on the dancing waves had grown into white caps. The yachts were going faster than ever through the water, and already many of the smaller excursion steamers were being left behind.

At 12:05 o'clock the Valkyrie took in her jib topsail. It was evidently thought, on board, that she was not doing so well as she ought to, and possibly her topsail was heading her off some. The distance between the two boats had now been cut down to about 200 yards, and still the Vigilant was gaining. She held the Valkyrie safe, for the Englishman could not tack and cross the Vigilant's bow, and if they kept on much longer on this same tack the white cutter would surely weather the black one. At 12:08:45 the Valkyrie went about on the port tack, and stood in toward the Jersey shore. Fifteen seconds later the Vigilant went about.

The two yachts had worked in six points. They were, however, favored considerably by the wind having hauled more to the southward. Valkyrie was on the weather quarter of the Vigilant, but the Vigilant had taken the lead, and as she did so many of the excursionists on the accompanying steamers gave her a cheer. Practically the race was over, for the Valkyrie never regained the lead after this point. The Vigilant slowly forged ahead, and, crossing the Valkyrie's bow, soon gained the weather position again. She pointed at least a quarter of a point higher into the wind, and she was now footing fast with all her sails drawing well with the exception of her jib topsail.

At 12:17 o'clock the Vigilant took in her jibtopsail and seemed to do better at once. Now the Valkyrie seemed to be stiffer than the Vigilant, but this was probably through the Vigilant running into a freshening breeze all the time. The Vigilant worked ahead until she had gained about a quarter of a mile on the Valkyrie, and then for several minutes the yachts held the same relative positions. Then the scene was changed again, and the Valkyrie began to crawl up on the Vigilant. Her gain was only a small one, though, but while it lasted the hopes of the Englishmen beat high.

It seemed as though the white cutter was playing with the black visitor, for after allowing her to draw near she darted off again and quickly made the gap between the two boats wider than ever. It seemed almost as if she were a thing of life, and had slackened her speed just for a little breathing spell.

The wind had now hauled further to the southward. The stakeboat was in sight, and both boats were well to windward of her. It looked as though each could be given a little more sheet and still be able to weather the mark. At 12:42 the Vigilant set her jibtopsail again, and at the same time the Valkyrie eased off her jib sheet. Whoever had charge of this sheet eased off too much, and for a while the sail fluttered in the wind, until it was properly sheeted home again. Just one minute and forty-five seconds after the Vigilant had set her jibtopsail the Valkyrie set one a trifle larger than her opponent's. Her main sheet, too, was eased off, and she was standing for the mark. The wind, however, was capricious, and suddenly canted back again to the south southwest, heading off the Vigilant and dropping a little lighter.

Again the Valkyrie closed up on the Vigilant, but it was only through luck, and not through any superior sailing or more expert seamanship on the part of those on board the yacht. The wind had headed the Vigilant off. At 12:46:30 the Vigilant took in her jibtopsail again. Then a little extra puff of wind struck her, and she heeled over in the water and darted ahead, again seeming to play with the Valkyrie. Just one minute later the Valkyrie took in her jibtopsail. By this time the wind headed her off, and the Vigilant was again running away from her.

At 12:48:45 the Valkyrie went about on the starboard tack. The Vigilant waited for twenty-five seconds, and then she went about, being well to windward of the black cutter. Again the wind headed the Vigilant off, and for a while the Valkyrie had about a point the better of the wind, and again she crawled up on the white cutter. This time her gain was more noticeable than on any of the other occasions. But it was only play again. The Vigilant seemed to be tantalizing the Valkyrie. She would wait while the black boat closed up the space between them, and then her red and black signal would seem to snap out "Catch me if you can," and she would dart off again, leaving the Valkyrie almost as though she was anchored.

The Valkyrie was sailing fast, though. It was only a few of the fastest steamers that could keep up with her. But the Vigilant was sailing faster. She was pointing higher, and in every way she was doing better than the challenger for the America's Cup. At 12:58 the Valkyrie went about on the starboard tack. She spun around on her heel like a top, and was less than fifteen seconds in stays. It seemed that her sails had no sooner begun to flutter on one tack than they were full and drawing well on another. The wind was lighter again, but was still breathing along at about a ten-knot rate.

Valkyrie held this tack for four minutes, and then came about again on the port tack, following in the wake of the Vigilant. At 1:04:30 the Vigilant went on the starboard tack, standing for the mark, and at 1:06:35 she rounded. The helm was put up, the main boom eased off to port, and 2 minutes and 5 seconds after she had turned, the big jibtopsail was run up, and at 1:10 o'clock was sheeted home. The Valkyrie tacked for the mark at 1:10:20, and rounded at 1:11:17.

The first ten miles of the course, a dead beat to windward, had furnished a surprise for the Englishman. Lord Dunraven claimed that windward work was the strongest point of sailing for the Valkyrie, but in a steady clubtopsail breeze the Vigilant had beaten her 4 minutes and 45 seconds, the Vigilant having made the beat in 1 hour 41 minutes 35 seconds, while the Valkyrie had taken 1 hour 46 minutes and 20 seconds to go the same distance.

"Now see her cut down that lead," shouted an Englishman. "She can reach like a witch, and she has only to gain three minutes on the next twenty miles to win the race."

But while all were waiting for the Valkyrie to reach, the Vigilant was tearing through the water as though she had a steam engine pushing her ahead. In fact, she went faster than many of the steamers, and lots of them, realizing that they would be unable to see the next turn and then be home at the finish, were cutting across lots.

The Valkyrie had some trouble in setting her jibtopsail, and it was not until 1:14:20 that it was hoisted up, and was sheeted home at 1:18:30. Then the forestaysail was taken in, and ten seconds after sheeting home the jibtopsail the balloon staysail was set. She only set her intermediate jibtopsail, but the sail began to draw at once, and she started off for a long stern chase after the Vigilant. The wind by this time was blowing hard, and striking the yacht just abaft the beam. The Vigilant was tearing through the water at a great rate. She was carrying a big bone in her teeth, and was leaving a long, white, foamy wake behind her. She was no longer playing with the Englishman. She had finished that at the turning mark.

Now she was running for home as fast as she could go, determined to give the Valkyrie the biggest beating she could. The Vigilant's sheet was trimmed in so that her boom was only about two points off, while the Valkyrie's boom was wide off. At 1:26:15 the Vigilant took in her big jibtopsail. The wind was now fresher than at any time during the race, and way down to the southward it was looking a little angry.

If anybody expected that the Valkyrie would gain on the Vigilant in the reach, they were disappointed. Vigilant opened the gap between them until she was at least a mile ahead of the black boat, and, not satisfied with that, she went on and on increasing it further, until at the mark she must have been at least a mile and a half in the lead.

The May, the flagship, realized as soon as the yachts turned the first mark that it would be impossible for her to go round the course, and time them at each mark, and be in at the finish. She steamed right back to the Sandy Hook Lightship, while the Valiant, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's fast steamer, went on to the second turning mark to take the time as the yachts turned.

A great many of the excursion steamers followed the example of the May, and of the tugboats out, there was only one that went all round the course with the yachts. That was the Kate Jones, on board of which were the experts of The New-York Times. The Kate Jones is probably the fastest tugboat at present in New-York Harbor, and she is as steady as a church as she goes through the water. Capt. Henderson, who has charge of her, guaranteed that, if the yachts didn't go faster than fourteen knots, he would keep up with them easily, and if they went faster the Captain smiled as he remarked he thought that he'd be there.

Capt. Henderson is a shrewd Yankee. He eyed the Valkyrie as she manoeuvred round before the start, and quietly remarked: "I'd like to have a small bet on that boat to-day." Some one remarked that he thought the Captain was too good an American to back an English yacht, and the skipper promptly replied: "I never won a bet in my life, and I think if I backed the Englishman, I'd hoodoo it so that the Yankee would win."

After the Vigilant had taken the lead in the windward work, Capt. Henderson shouted out: "She doesn't want to be hoodooed; she's going to be beaten fairly and squarely all over the course." And so she was.

At the second turning point the yachts had to jibe. The Vigilant, just before reaching the mark, broke out her small jib topsail, but before she had got it sheeted home she had to take it in again, because she was right at the stake. She jibed her boom over to starboard at 1:56:55, having made the 10 knots from the first mark in 50 minutes and 20 seconds, which was at the rate of a fraction less than 12 knots an hour. The Valkyrie was then some distance behind, and was hopelessly out of the race. Nothing but an accident now could help her to win.

At 2:03 o'clock she took in her jib topsail, and at 2:05:52 she jibed, having reached from the first mark in 54 minutes and 32 seconds, or at a rate of a fraction better than 11 knots an hour. Reaching was said to be the Englishman's strong point, at least that's what every one who saw her race said, and yet the Vigilant, the white boat built at Bristol, about whose performances little had been said, had covered 10 knots at an average speed of 1 knot an hour faster than the Valkyrie.

Now both yachts were heading for home. The wind was two points abaft the beam. At 2:05 o'clock the Vigilant set her small jib topsail, and the Valkyrie set hers as soon as she had turned the mark. The Vigilant only carried hers for ten minutes, and then took it in. The wind was freshening, and was now blowing at least twenty miles an hour. Then in came her fore staysail, and a smaller one was put in its place.

At every puff now the wind seemed to grow stronger, and the Vigilant lay way over under its pressure. Several times she luffed up sharply to meet an extra puff, and it looked as though her club topsail was a little too much for her. Some thought she should have taken it in, now she had the race won, and save all risks of accident, but those on the Vigilant were evidently out to give the Valkyrie a beating, and they were going to show that the white cutter, a centreboarder, could still beat the English keel boats in any kind of weather.

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The Valkyrie now had to take in her jib topsail, and she, too, was lying over in the freshening breeze, but she was so far behind that no one took any notice of her. All the steamers were chasing each other to be in at the finish, and to give the American boat a hearty salute.

At 2:50:01 the Vigilant shot across the line, and for several minutes the tooting of whistles, firing of guns, and clanging of bells drowned every other sound around the old lightship. The Corsair, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, ran up two big American flags to the peaks of the gaffs, and two others to the mastheads, and so steamed up the bay, leading all the other yachts.

One little boat not bigger than 30 feet had ventured out under a three-reefed mainsail to see the finish, and when the Vigilant sailed over the line she hoisted a great big American flag to her masthead that seemed to be bigger than her mainsail was if she had shaken out the reefs.

The Valkyrie sailed over the line at 3:02:24, and she, too, was given lots of hearty applause. Her owner, Lord Dunraven, has acted as a thorough sportsman. He had come from England with his yacht, had sailed against the pick of the American boats, and had been beaten. It was only right that he should be cheered, and the tooting of the whistles showed to him that the American public appreciated his pluck. The Vigilant had traveled the last ten miles in 53 minutes and 6 seconds, while the Valkyrie had occupied 56 minutes and 32 seconds, so that the Vigilant on this leg of the course beat the Valkyrie 3 minutes and 26 seconds.

The following table will tell the story of the race at a glance:

Yacht.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed. time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Vigilant......	11:25:00	2:50:01	3:25:01	3:25:01
Valkyrie.....	11:25:00	3:02:24	3:27:24	3:35:36

The following gives the elapsed time over each leg of the course:

From the start to the first mark.

Yacht.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Gain. H. M. S.
Vigilant......	11:25:00	1:06:35	1:41:35	0:04:45
Valkyrie......	11:25:00	1:11:20	1:46:20	....

From the first mark to the second mark:

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Vigilant......	1:06:35	1:56:55	0:50:20	0:04:12
Valkyrie.	1:11:20	2:05:52	0:54:32	....

From the second mark to the finish:

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Vigilant.....	1:56:55	2:50:01	0:53:06	0:03:26
Valkyrie.....	2:05:52	3:02:24	0:56:32	....

The Vigilant won the race by 10 minutes and 35 seconds, corrected time. She finished 12 minutes 23 seconds ahead of the Valkyrie, but had to allow the English boat 1 minute 48 seconds. The Vigilant won over every leg of the course.

When the steam of the whistles and the smoke of the guns had cleared the fleet and was sailing, commingled like a fog bank, for Rockaway, the Vigilant, with her nose in the wind and her head sails shaking, had come to a halt north of the lightship for the purpose of lowering her club. Before the halyards were let go she suggested a mettled steed shaking himself after a victorious dash. Steam yachts, sidewheelers, and tugs crowded around her. Hats and handkerchiefs were waived, and round after round of applause rent the air.

Those on the Vigilant were kept busy returning the congratulatory salutations. The crew, meanwhile, rapidly stripped her of sails, and the Commander, as usual, resplendent with bunting, was alongside to give her a tow. The line was made fast and she started for the Hook before the Valkyrie finished.

Afterward, as the steamers passed her, one by one, or in detachments, they tooted vigorously, and it must have kept the firemen of the Commander hard at work to make steam enough for the continuous acknowledgements.

The Valkyrie dropped her club and her staysail after finishing, but held on her way homeward, under jib and mainsail, and was some distance toward the Swash Channel when the New-York Yacht Club's tug L. Luchenbach ran alongside and offered her a tow. She declined the tow, however, and the Luchenbach followed respectfully on her lee quarter. It was a wonderful sight presented by the lower bay, with the long line of steam and sailing craft, almost continuous from the lightship to the Narrows. There were some outgoing ships in tow and several coastwise steamers to give greater variety to the spectacle.

Among the outgoing steamers were the Algonquin of the Charleston Line and the Tallehassee of the Savannah Line, both of which saluted the victorious Vigilant. The little cutter Oweenie and the old schooner Dauntless came up under sail and gave spirited exhibitions of speed, while the schooner Yampa, with ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney on the quarter-deck, came up under tow, and kept most of the time on the port side of the Vigilant.

It was about 6:30 when the Vigilant reached her anchorage, off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse, at Bay Ridge, and more than half an hour later when the Valkyrie ran up alongside her, with her crew lined up along the port rail to give the usual cheer which the plucky Briton always accords to the winner. Then the Vigilant's men, who had lined up the meanwhile, returned the compliment, and the beaten boat went on to her anchorage, near at hand.

FROM THE YACHTSMEN'S STANDPOINT.

Both Cutters Were Skilfully and Carefully Sailed.

There was some very skillful manoeuvring for position before the start, and of that the American got decidedly the better. The aim of the Britisher was, of course, to get on the weather quarter of the Vigilant, but whoever was at the wheel of that slippery craft would not have it. They kept forcing each other about from one tack to another, in this play of hide and seek, until only forty-five seconds were left for them to cross.

Then the Valkyrie, unwilling to lose more time, went about on the starboard tack and stood for the line, and the Vigilant, three or four seconds later, went about on her weather quarter. They were both close enough to the mark to avoid a handicap that would amount to anything, and the Vigilant had two seconds the better of the start. She had, some time before, sent up her small jib topsail in stops, and the smoke of the gun which gave the starting signal had hardly cleared the May's shrouds before she broke it out.

The sail was not sheeted home very quickly, however, and then it did not set well at the head. The Valkyrie did not send up her jib topsail until after she had crossed, and then, as usual, she set it flying. It was sheeted home much more promptly than the Vigilant's.

The Valkyrie, having the leeward position, was given a rap full by her skipper, and as she slid out of the Vigilant's lee, with every rope taut, the beautiful set of her headsails excited general remark. They were as round and firm as blocks of chiseled marble, and never for a moment showed a quiver. In this last respect they furnished a marked contrast to the Vigilant's headsails, which were constantly shaking. Except the jib topsail, the Vigilant's headsails set satisfactorily, but, in truth, the boat was badly pinched for some time after the start.

Meanwhile, to the inexperienced eye, viewed from the leeward, the Valkyrie was walking rapidly to the front. As a matter of fact, until the Vigilant's sheets were eased, the English boat was outfooting her, but the weather-tanned mariner who had sailed many races could see that the cup defender was all the while eating out to windward.

That trustworthy American contrivance, the centreboard, was doing its work, surely, if slowly. But when the Vigilant was at last given a good full, about ten minutes after the start, she at once began to outfoot, as well as outluff, the Valkyrie.

The Englishman's stock at once began to fall. His sympathizers became silent and sad, and those of the American correspondingly jubilant. One of the latter improvised the following rhyme, which seemed to voice the prevailing sentiment:

> "She is pointing much higher
> And walking right by her."

After the first half hour it was plain that, barring accidents, the Valkyrie was a beaten boat.

The question was no longer, "Will the Vigilant win?" but "By how much will she win?" The Valkyrie's skipper, finding that he was sagging off to leeward, took off his jib topsail about 12 o'clock, in the vain hope of pointing up higher. There was no doubt that he could do quite as well without it, as the breeze had been steadily freshening, and from a twelve-knot pace at the start had increased to about a sixteen-knot pace.

The Vigilant, however, held on to her jib topsail for at least seventeen minutes longer. Eight minutes after taking in her topsail, the Valkyrie went about on the port tack, under the Vigilant's lee bow. There was some difference of opinion as to whether the Vigilant could weather her, and the fact that she also came about without crossing tacks seemed to justify the doubt, but when they filled away it was seen that the Valkyrie was almost dead in the wake of the Yankee boat, and several lengths behind. It was, in fact, only a courteous move of the Yankee to avoid blanketing his adversary.

Up to this tack the yachts had been sailing south by east, which was 3½ points off the wind, and the Vigilant had pointed about a quarter of a point higher than the Valkyrie. They went about off Monmouth Beach and at least six miles from the lightship. On the new tack they went about west-southwest, half west, and headed straight for the first mark boat, which could just be made out, anchored off North Long Branch, close in shore. Instead of a dead beat to windward, therefore, the first leg promised to be a close reach, first on the starboard, and next on the port tack. About three miles from the mark, however, the wind headed the Vigilant off, so that she pointed nearly due west. A little later it also headed the Valkyrie. This was about 12:40. Up to that time the wind had increased in strength, and the Vigilant, feeling its pressure on her wings, had fairly flown away from her adversary.

On descrying the mark boat she had also set a larger jib topsail, but now, in consequence of the shift of wind, she had to take it in and set a smaller one. As she sheeted it home she ran into a comparatively calm streak and slackened her pace for several minutes. Soon again, however, the wind came true and strong, and, after making two more short tacks, she rounded the mark with a long lead.

The superiority of the Vigilant in windward work shown on the first tack was still more conclusively demonstrated on the latter part of this first leg. After the wind headed her off she was able to make the mark in two tacks, while the Valkyrie, from the same standpoint, was forced to make three tacks. After rounding the mark the Vigilant's crew was much handier in getting out their jib topsail than their English opponents. Indeed, they were quicker by fully five minutes. The Vigilant did not set a balloon, but a large intermediate jib topsail. She had carried a small balloon staysail from the start, and this she still held on to. The Valkyrie set a balloon staysail and a smaller jib topsail than that of the cup defender.

And now there came out of the southwest breeze enough to satisfy the Englishman, even if he really wanted it at that time. It came whistling over the billows at a 20 to 25 knot gait, lashing their crests into foam and pitching up the spray as it passed. The Vigilant folks evidently kept a close watch on their topmast, for they took in their jib topsail when about two-thirds over the second leg. They sent up a smaller one in stops, and broke it out, but took it in again before sheeting it home.

The fact of the matter was the yacht was so close to the second mark that time would have been lost by letting it remain, as a larger one would have to go up at the turn.

She jibed beautifully around the mark at 1:56:55, having been only 50 minutes 20 seconds in reaching the 10 knots. That was a pretty lively gait for a reach with the canvas she carried, and doubtless the Englishmen viewing her taffrail through their glasses thought so.

The reach home, with the wind just abaft the beam, was without incident, except that both boats after a time abandoned their jib topsails, and the Vigilant had to be luffed repeatedly to relieve the strain on her topmast, although the club she carried was not as large as that she flaunted on Saturday. The wind was not too strong for the sail, but it was inclined to be squally toward the end of the race, and it was the hard puffs that made the topmast bend and rendered jib topsails hazardous.

It may be said with confidence that the Vigilant showed marked superiority to the Valkyrie on every point of sailing, and that the harder it blew the worse she beat the English boat. The Englishman wished for a wind and got it, but he also got a surprise that he did not bargain for.

VIGILANT'S BOWSPRIT SPRUNG.

The Damage Will Be Repaired To-day If Possible To Do So.

The Vigilant sprung her bowsprit on the last leg of the course. The wind had freshened considerably, and many who watched the race wondered why the Vigilant hung on to her club topsail when she was so far ahead. It was taking a big risk. The race was well in hand. She could have taken in the big sky-scraping sail and still have beaten the Valkyrie easily, and some maintain that she would have done better without her topsail, as it was causing her to heel badly. If the bowsprit had been carried away instead of being sprung, the topmast would have gone, and Valkyrie would have gone on alone and won. It would simply have been a repetition of the race for the Commodore's Cup, when she broke down so badly.

The Vigilant has an extra bowsprit, and it will be shipped to-day. She should be ready for the third race of the series to-morrow, but if she is not, the race will be postponed to give her time to repair. This is according to the agreement made by the New-York Yacht Club and Lord Dunraven.

OUTSAILED VALKYRIE IN EVERY WIND

Designer Watson Says that the Vigilant Is the Faster Boat.

G. L. Watson, who designed the Valkyrie, and who had, during yesterday's race, a prolonged view of the stern of the Morgan-Iselin centreboarder, from the deck of his own creation, was seen after the contest was over. He was asked what he thought about it. The reply was brief, and to the point. It was:

"Well, the Vigilant beat us, and that is the first and last of it." The Vigilant, swinging in the stream, curtesied an acknowledgment.

"Was there any trouble on board the Valkyrie?" Mr. Watson was asked.

His reply indicated that there was a good deal of trouble, but it was only brought about by the Vigilant outsailing that craft on every point. There had been no mishap of any kind. It was a plain case of mental perturbation. When asked what he thought of the Vigilant, Mr. Watson drew a long breath, and gave it as his opinion that the cup defender is a remarkable boat.

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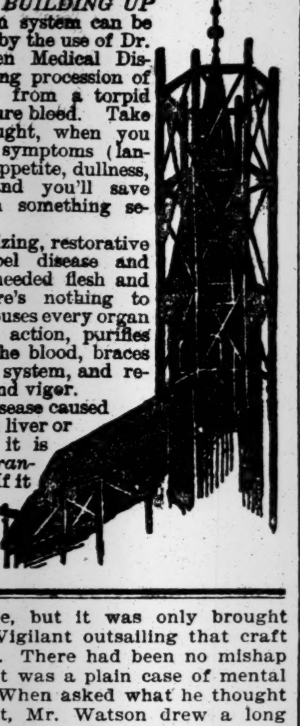

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"That craft," he added, "has outsailed the Valkyrie on every course, and in every wind." The drifting match of the first day, Mr. Watson said he did not count.

Mr. Watson was asked if he attributed the non-success of the Valkyrie to the model of her hull, or to the set and area of her sails. The designer of the British boat was non-committal. He observed that the Vigilant had a very large sail area, a larger one than the Valkyrie. He also declined to express an opinion as to whether the Valkyrie would show up better in a strong wind and heavy sea.

The object of the short tack on the beat to windward, Mr. Watson explained, was to keep clear of the wash of the Triton, which had been steaming ahead of the yacht. A large excursion steamer, which the designer was unable to identify, he said, had been another offender. The steamer, he said, ranged very near the Valkyrie several times.

"But it had no effect on the general result," he added briskly—"a few seconds at most, but it was very bad taste, very bad taste."

At the finish, Mr. Watson said, were several steamers, that kept to leeward of the Vigilant until that vessel had crossed the line, and then went to windward of the finishing point. This, also, was considered as in bad taste and inconsequential otherwise.

Lord Dunraven, he remarked, in reply to another question, was a true sportsman, and was not much cut up by the Valkyrie's defeat. "Oh, he feels all right," he added, reassuringly.

Sailmaker Ratsey of the Valkyrie gave it as his opinion that it was a fair and square test of the merits of the two boats. Questioned about the weather, he said:

"Yes, it was a good westerly wind, or whatever you call it over here. In England we would call it a breeze."

"So you think that the Valkyrie could beat the Vigilant in a stronger wind?"

"No, I do not think we could," he replied. "She is very, very fast, reaching, as well as on the wind."

When asked what he thought of the race, Mr. Iselin said:

"Oh, there is not much to say. The result tells the tale." Mr. Iselin looked at the official time-card, and added: "And it is a great result, too; don't you think so?"

Did excursion or other boats interfere with the Vigilant?" he was asked.

"No, the boats, for the most part, acted splendidly, except at the start. There the Grand Republic made herself objectionable by getting in the way four or five times."

"Do you think that you could win in a heavy sea and under housed topmasts?"

"Yes, I believe we can beat the Valkyrie under any conditions of weather. The stiffer it blows, the more, I think, we will beat them."

"Were there any accidents of any kind?"

"Yes," said Mr. Iselin, unguardedly—then, hastily correcting himself, added: "No, no, there were no accidents."

At the same time he was observed to exchange a significant glance with Herbert C. Leeds, who was near.

Latham A. Fish of the Regatta Committee said there had been a mishap. Mr. Fish said the Vigilant had sprung her bowsprit while on the way home. Mr. Iselin was apparently not inclined to talk about the matter. It is said that a new one will be shipped to-day.

Mr. Iselin was asked what he thought of the Valkyrie.

"She is the fastest boat ever sent over here," he replied. "She is especially dangerous in light airs. The first forty minutes of to-day's race proves that. We have all along been of the opinion that the Valkyrie's best point of sailing is in light airs, and in windward work. The Valkyrie people, however, would have the public believe otherwise."

Secretary A. Cass Canfield of the Cup Committee interpolated a question, asking Mr. Iselin's opinion of a one-gun start.

"I think it was very pretty," answered Mr. Iselin. "It has not bothered us very much yet."

"At the start it looked very much as though the Valkyrie was leaving you," observed a member of the group, who had gathered around Mr. Iselin.

"In that sickly air we had at the beginning," he replied, "there was good cause for it, as the Valkyrie seems to revel in light airs."

"Why was the Vigilant jammed so close into the wind? All your headsails were shivering, were they not?"

"We kept high, so as to keep clear of the Valkyrie's weather quarter—that was all."

"Was it to prevent from paying off too much that you took in your jib topsail soon after the start?"

"No, the jib topsail did not stand well and we found that we could do better without it. We set it again when the wind shifted, but had to take it in again, almost immediately, owing to the wind hauling ahead."

"How do you think the Vigilant would behave in a breeze that was stronger than that of to-day"

"We can go fast enough to windward to outsail the Valkyrie."

When asked why the baby jib topsail had been taken in on the reach home, Mr. Iselin explained that the Vigilant had a good lead, and nothing except an accident could prevent a brilliant finish, ergo, he did not care to run any risks. "Had we been behind," he added, "we would have tested the strength of the spars, and you may depend upon it."

Concerning the excursion boats, Mr. Leeds said he was compelled to admit that they had been on very good behavior during the day. "When the yachts are running free," he continued, "excursion boats should keep well ahead or to leeward, and when the racers are on the wind, the boats should find a vantage place somewhere astern."

Capt. Martin Lyons, the Sandy Hook pilot, whose mission it is to steer the Valkyrie away from dangerous places, said he thought that it was a good race, and a fair and square race. "The Vigilant is a fine boat," said Capt. Lyons, "and she is much too much for us. Yes, Sir, she is a fine boat. I had my misgivings on the first day—thought that Herreshoff boat was up to some of her tricks."

JOLLY TARS CHEER THE VIGILANT.

The Dolphin's Crew Hailed the Victor in Man-of-War Style.

The "jolly, jolly mariners," who went down to see the yacht race on board the white-hulled Dolphin were enthusiastic to a degree, and could find no words to express their boundless approval of the way it had been sailed and won. Any aquatic contest which places the starry flag above the British cross appeals forcibly to the American naval man, and when the race ended amid a roar of guns and whistles, the eagle on board the Dolphin stood upon his bald head and waved a pair of derisive feet at a crestfallen lion. The crew swarmed into the rigging and gave voice to the skies. The gentlemen in blue and gold tossed their caps in air, and the usually grave senior officer of the American Navy showed that he was the most enthusiastic yachtsman of them all by the plaudits he lavished upon the victor.

"Lord Dunraven can't complain of the wind to-day," Admiral Gherardi exclaimed. "This is the sort of weather I understand he wanted, and as I wished to see his boat have every show, I am glad he got what he desired. And, aboveall, I wanted to see a good race, and the best boat win. I have seen both, the Admiral added, sententiously, as he sent a loving glance toward the gallant defender of the cup. The other offi-

(Continued on Page 3.)

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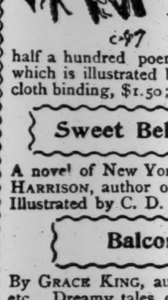

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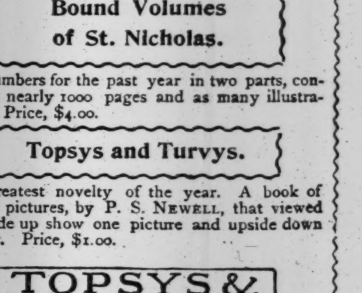

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Capt. Lewis Drowned at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 9.—Capt. Daniel Lewis, an old resident of this village, was drowned last night while trying to board the steamer Isaac Brown. Capt. Brown of the vessel had gone on board, and Capt. Lewis, in following him, fell through a hole in the dock. Lines were thrown him, but he made no effort to grasp them. He was probably stunned by falling against the piles. His body was recovered this morning. Capt. Lewis was sixty-five years old. He leaves a wife and six grown children.

A Family Saved from Fire.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The saloon and dwelling of Mary Pinkman, at Rosendale, was destroyed by fire last night. Mrs. Pinkman and her children narrowly escaped being burned. They were taken from their beds in their nightclothes. The building was very small, and the loss will not amount to more than a few hundred dollars.

VIGILANT AGAIN THE VICTOR

(Continued from Page 2.)

cers on board the Dolphin expressed themselves as being equally satisfied, and it was the general opinion among them that there is no such thing as Valkyrie weather.

The Dolphin, having on board Rear Admiral Gherardi and a small party of invited guests, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 9 o'clock and reached the lightship a short time before the preparatory gun was fired. That divinity which is supposed to hedge a King and racing yachts kept the Government boat at a respectful distance, and such glimpses as could be obtained during the first part of the struggle to windward seemed to the eager watchers on the Dolphin to indicate that the British yacht was getting the best of it. But the well-wishers of the Vigilant, and they were all well-wishers who were there, were soon reassured. It was noted that frequent shivers would run along the luff of the Vigilant's amber sails, while the cloths of the Valkyrie preserved their rounded contour.

Then, when a closer study made it apparent that the cup defender's people were putting into practice that theory about one inch to windward being better than a foot ahead, the rippling canvas of the Vigilant seemed to be merely shuddering at the prospect of being furled before the British cousin had found her way across the line.

The day, the race, the wind, or something, had an exhilarating effect. A sprightly tug, which had ben slopping along beside the Dolphin, suddenly broke out, and in pure exuberance of spirits rent the air with a series of shrieking whistles. The wholly causeless outbreak was regarded with wonder for a few moments, and then the contagion spread. It was a senseless guffaw, in which all felt called upon to join. And, an inverted view of the race from the top amid it all, a lunatic who had been taking of the deckhouse stood on his feet a few moments by way of variety.

When the Vigilant crossed the line and disappeared in a cloud of shrieking steamers and joyous tugs, the Dolphin added her sonorous notes to the general din. It was then that Admiral Gherardi ordered Lieut. Badger to run close to the conquering sloop.

"Every man and boy of you cheer as you never cheered before," the Admiral exclaimed as the Vigilant drew near. The order was obeyed with a will, and another din of whistles greeted the noisemakers in the rigging, as they waved hats in air and strained their lungs in applause.

GUESTS ON THE ST. JOHN'S.

Members of the New-York Yacht Club and Friends Who Saw the Race.

The guests of the New-York Yacht Club were not surprised when the Vigilant won the race. With them the outcome was a foregone conclusion, and they showed little enthusiasm when the Vigilant passed between the May and the Sandy Hook Lightship twelve minutes ahead of the English contestant for the America's Cup. There was no wild waving of hats, no straining of voices, which characterized the race on Saturday. Only a few expressions of criticism or admiration were passed. The majority watched the finish in silence, merely studying the faces of their watches with expressions of satisfaction. From the decks of the St. John's the race was far more tame than the two preceding ones.

Either because the races had lost their novelty, or from a well-founded fear of a ground swell outside, there were fewer persons aboard the St. Johns yesterday, and many new faces were seen among the guests of the New-York Yacht Club.

The St. John's left Pier 8, at 9 o'clock promptly, with scarcely 300 passengers aboard, and as a result everybody was more comfortable and had more to eat. No salutes were exchanged.

Several things presented themselves to the guests of the yacht club on the St. John's about the general appearance of the fleet. The craft seemed much fewer in number and the steamboats seemed more crowded. The Gen. Slocum was overburdened with human freight, and the manner in which the topheavy steamboat careened in the swell made the club guests wince. The steamboats, from the puffing, ugly little tugs to the palatial steam yacht, were conducted in a more thoughtful manner, and it was evident that the thousands of men and women went down the bay, not for the sake of an excursion, but to witness the yacht race as they would a horse race.

When the yachts started on their way the St. John's occupied the same position it held on Saturday, about 200 yards northeast of the buoy. Capt. F. G. Higginson, who was recently brought into publicity by being removed from the command of the Atlanta, saw the start from the pilot house. Capt. Higginson told a friend aboard the St. John's that he soon expects to resume the control of the Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pell, Mrs. Bruce Price, Edward Potter, and D. Lynch Pringle sat together in the bow. Mr. Pringle will leave for his Guatemala Consulship in a month. He said he was anxious to go, but he did not want to be shoved out of the country.

Sir George Leach, who was on the St. John's as guest of H. Maitland Kersey, stood with Capt. Higginson in the pilot house. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild watched the start from the top of a paddle box.

During the entire race the St. John's kept well off from the yachts, and no complaint can possibly arise from the interference of the steamer with the racers.

Sir George Leach, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, stroked his long Burnsides and said candidly, after the race: "The Vigilant won purely on her merits. I saw no luck in it. It was pure sailing, the taking advantage of the wind to the greatest capacity, don't you know. I think the Vigilant would beat the Valkyrie in any wind. She is certainly a much better boat. But we will fix you some time, even if we have to make a centreboard boat. I should like to have seen the Valkyrie beat in this race. It would make things exciting, you know.

"I saw very few Englishmen at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse on Saturday night, but you won't see a blessed one to-night. Excuse me while I collect a bet."

Among the guests and members of the club aboard were M. R. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edmund Blunt, W. G. Read, Jr., F. T. Sands, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, David Wolfe Bestrop, Henry S. Hovey, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Harriman, R. N. Ellis, Henry Jones, William Krebs, Albert Witt, Martin J. Keogh, Edward Livingston, Jr., George W. Mairs, Daniel Nason, John McGowan, L. M. Lawson, E. C. Larned, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Herbert A. Sherman, F. R. Fortmeyer, M. Boughton Duydal, R. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Tolfree, Miss Tolfree, Charles M. L. Clark, F. de Peyster Hall, H. N. Alden, E. M. Padelford, A. M. Cahoone, W. N. King, Jr., R. S. Woodward, A. B. Jones, George H. Seeley, J. J. Greenshields, Arthur G. Eearle, the Rev. Dr. Postlethwaite, J. R. Hopkins, James E. Brett.

James Francis, John E. Brooks, Theodore M. Hostetter, Le Roy Fales, Henry D. Tiffany, E. J. Greacan, W. G. Boelker, J. Edward Addicks, Charles L. Dimon, B. H. Van Auken, Jr., Prof. D. Cady Eaton, J. G. Beresford, R. W. G. Welling, Alexander Maitland, Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bradhurst, Miss Bradhurst, Augustine Noel, Jr., Albert Darling, William A. Barry.

E. L. H. McGinnis, S. P. Garretson, Howard S. Jaffray, D. Lynch Pringle, E. H. Buckley, Frederick Grinnell, W. E. D. Scott, J. Laird Burt, F. R. Fortesque, Frederick Roosevelt, W. Hester, R. V. Harnett, H. J. Neill, J. R. Bush, J. S. Newberry, E. H. Anthon, William Trenholm, D. G. M. Smith, H. S. Parmelee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schefer, Sidney Solomon, A. Norton, A. Cary Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Barbey, J. F. O'Shaughnessey, H. R. Harper, A. T. Johnson, Alanson Tucker, E. Clarkson Potter, R. M. Rutherfurd, Gilbert Plympton, Clarence H. Wiles, Lieut. Nichols, R. K. McMurray, A. W. S. Cockrane, W. A. Perry, Oliver G. Jennings, W. Mercer Baird, Thomas Parry, M. W. Bronson, Henry Burden, Jr., Harry Holbrook, H. C. Fuller, R. Mason Jones, J. J. Pierpont, F. Sherman Benson, E. S. Chapin, C. W. Harkness, Walter T. Chapin of Boston, Robert W. Inman, Miss Lahens, L. E. Lahens, Archibald D. Russell, Horace Craighead, William Young, Charles Greeley, L. Vaughan Clark, C. N. Wayland, Dr. M. J. Pomroy, A. E. Austin, F. A. Guild, Capt. Iver Ingerbartzen.

Edward H. Walls, Carlton D. Chapman, Sidney Jones Carford, John Lindley, A. S. Gorham, J. Berre King, Gilbert Francklyn, William Gardner, Alden S. Swan, Commodore of the Great South Bay Yacht Club; Samuel T. Shaw, Edward Dudley, Trenor L. Park, George W. Kidd, James N. Winslow, John H. Eastwood, W. L. Porter, Henry W. Lamb, William H. White, Mr. Du Fais, A. H. Fowler, W. W. Durant, M. Ballou, Howard W. Coates, F. G. Landon, D. Henry Knowlton, F. C. Griffiths, Lenox Smith, F. W. Pearsall, Jr., J. Sewell Tappan, John T. Malone, Capt. McGowan of the St. Mary's, Judge McGown, J. L. Gladwin, James W. Hayward, W. P. Douglas, H. E. Plass, E. C. Chase, J. B. Ecclestine, Jr., Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Montgomery Strong, J. B. Van Schaick, Duncan Ellsworth, Rear Commodore Demere of the Savannah Yacht Club, Willard H. Jones, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Theodore C. Zerega, William Buchanan, Miss McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leyba, James C. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, H. G. Wilding.

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ALL OVER WITH THE VALKYRIE.

Comments of London Papers on the Defeat of the English Cutter.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Daily News, referring to the second race for the America's Cup, says:

"It seems to be all over with the Valkyrie. She has been beaten again under conditions that furnished as good a test of speed and seamanship as could have been desired. It is impossible longer to believe that she is as well built and as well handled as is the Vigilant. Our yachtsmen and yacht builders must again go to school in America. Some secret of the American mind in this branch of sport we have yet to master. The fact that the Valkyrie had to make more tacks than the Vigilant seems to point to the handling rather than the building as the reason for the superiority of the American boat."

The Times says of yesterday's race:

"It leaves little room for doubt that the Vigilant is more than a match for the Valkyrie. It would be idle to pretend that the yachts have not been put to a good, all-round, hard-weather test."

The Standard says:

"There can be no question that the Valkyrie has been fairly and squarely beaten under conditions as favorable as could be desired. It will surprise Englishmen to find the Vigilant superior in beating to windward. The result is certain to revive the old discussion of the relative merits of the keel and the centreboard."

THE UNITED PRESS AHEAD.

Beat a Rival Three Points Out of Four in Getting Yacht News to London.

A Chicago dispatch printed by a client of the Associated Press says that the Reuter Telegram Company was so far ahead with the news of the yacht race last Thursday, supplied to it by the Associated Press, that it practically had no competition in London, as the papers not served by Reuter's Telegram Company were able to get the bulletins off the company's boards before receiving any matter from the agency supplied by the United Press. The report further says that the Reuter Telegram Company on Saturday also beat all opposition with its report of the yacht race.

Upon inquiry as to the truth of these statements, the Central News, which receives its American news from the United Press, and which is the competitor in London of the Reuter Telegram Company, cables to-day as follows:

"The United Press beat the Associated Press three points out of four in London, both on Thursday and on Saturday, giving far better stories of the yacht races. Reuter solemnly asserted on Thursday that the Vigilant lost way through stopping to pick up a seaman who had fallen overboard. The description of Saturday's race does not indicate that the Valkyrie held the lead at the start. Land and Water describes the Associated Press report as 'a hash of intolerable rubbish.'"

Better Than Valkyrie or Britannia.

There was much yachting talk in the hotel lobbies last night. The easy victory of the Vigilant over the Valkyrie was the subject of general comment. Many people who came to town to see the international contest decided will leave for home to-day, believing that the contest is practically over.

A. H. Brown, the English naval architect, who came to this country expressly to see the yacht races, leaves for home tomorrow on the Spree. "Ever since I saw the Vigilant on the dry dock I have believed that she would be the winner," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times last night. "Her lines are a splendid study for a naval architect. The Valkyrie is unquestionably a fast boat, but the Vigilant is better than both the Valkyrie and the Britannia. The Vigilant is good in light weather, great in heavy weather, and able to sail on or off the wind with equal facility. Both boats were well handled. I think the Herreshoffs have not reached their limit yet, and will do even better next time."

How to See the Last Race.

A reduction of fare to $2 per day is announced by the Philadelphia and Cape May steamer Republic for to-morrow's race. Tickets will be $2 per day, and the boat will leave from Stonington Line pier, (new number,) 36 North River, one block above Canal Street, at 9:30.

COLLECTOR KERWIN MUST GO.

His Resignation Called for by Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary Carlisle has received the resignation of J. H. Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Michigan, (Detroit.) No successor has yet been appointed. He has asked for the resignation of Michael Kerwin, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second New-York District, and of Joseph Throop of the Seventh Indiana District.

Gen. Michael Kerwin was appointed by President Harrison, soon after his inauguration, to succeed John A. Sullivan, who had served during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Gen. Kerwin is the editor of The New-York Tablet and is now the Republican leader in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. He took part in last week's Republican State Convention. It is thought by many of the politicians that John A. Sullivan will get the Collectorship back.

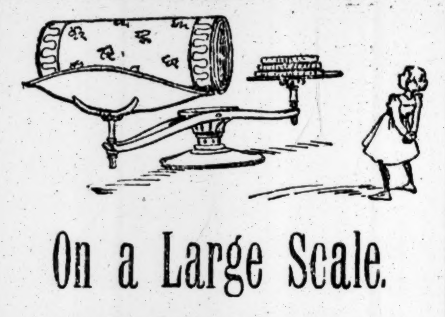
Two years ago suit for several thousand dollars was brought against Gen. Kerwin by a man named McGrath, formerly employed in The Tablet office, for commissions which he claimed to be due to him for "business" obtained for The Tablet from prominent Republican politicians prior to the election. Charges and counter-charges were made, and the matter developed something of a scandal. The suit never has come to trial.

Woolsey—De Roode.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Kate De Roode, daughter of ex-Judge V. W. Trimble of Covington, Ky., was married this evening to Edward J. Woolsey of New-York. The Episcopal service was performed by the Rev. Grattan Woland of Covington and the Rev. Frank Woods Baker of Cincinnati. Congratulations were wired by Lady Cooper of London, the Marchioness of Tweedale, Ward McAllister, and numerous society people of New-York and the East. The bride's gown from Worth was of white satin. She wore the Woolsey family jewels, valued at $100,000, the gift of the groom. The couple left at once for New-York, and will go abroad.

Supplies Forwarded to Brunswick, Ga.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Oct. 9.—As a result of the work of the committee appointed by Dr. Jenkins, for securing aid for the people of the yellow-fever-stricken city of Brunswick, Ga., six carloads of supplies were completed to-day, and will start on the Pennsylvania Railroad to-morrow morning. Funds continue to be received. Through the Marlborough Hotel came $200 to-day, and Rogers Peet & Co. sent $100, making the total thus far subscribed more than $6,000 in cash and a large quantity of food supplies.



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WILL HOLD A MASS MEETING.

Brooklyn Reformers Disagree as to the Choice of a Mayoralty Candidate.

The committees representing the various political organizations of Brooklyn met last night at the instance of a conference committee of ten, appointed by the Committee of One Hundred, with a view of uniting upon an independent candidate for Mayor. The committee adopted a resolution to support the candidate nominated by the Republican Party, provided he be a man worthy the support of intelligent voters.

The committee representing the Citizens' Union promptly withdrew from the conference. It reported back to the General Committee of the Citizens' Union, which decided to ignore the Committee of One Hundred and its allies and hold a mass meeting Thursday night in the Academy of Music to nominate its own candidate. This means that unless the mass meeting is packed with enemies William J. Gaynor will receive the independent nomination.

A. S. Sessions presided over the conference. Delegates were present representing the Republican General Committee, the Young Republican Club, the Committee of One Hundred, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, the Citizens' Union, the Kings County Single Tax League, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Labor League, the Consolidation League, the Contractors' Association, and the United German Democracy.

H. W. Maxwell presented the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this committee that its members will agree to support the nominee of the Republican Party, assuming that he be a man worthy of the support of the intelligent independent voters."

E. A. Curley, representing the Contractors' Union, suggested ex-Mayor Schroeder or W. J. Gaynor for the nomination. This motion was voted down.

Committeeman Baker, of the Young Republican Club, moved that each delegation submit names of five candidates and to pledge support to any one agreed upon.

C. F. Adams, Chairman of the committee from the Citizens' Union, demanded that the candidate to be supported by the conference should be non-partisan.

Chairman Buttling of the Republican General Committee advised the conference to go slow on nominations. He said it would be well to wait until after the Republican nomination had been made. This was agreed to by the delegations, with the exception of the committee from the Citizens' Union. They declared the conference had turned out to be a fizzle, and as they could not and would not pledge their organization to the support of any Republican they would withdraw. The Citizens' Union delegates then left the hall.

The General Committee of the Citizens' Union was waiting in the Germania Bank Building to receive the Conference Committee's report. It was past 11 o'clock when it returned. As soon as it was learned the conference had been captured by the Republicans it was resolved to hold a mass meeting of citizens in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. Several members of the committee wanted to end the matter then and there by nominating Mr. Gaynor without further ceremony, but they were voted down.

THE GREAT ENGLISH STRIKE.

Efforts of Mayors of Cities to Bring About a Compromise.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Mayors of the larger towns in the district affected by the coal strike met in Sheffield to-day to consider means of settling the dispute between the miners and the mine owners. The Mayor of Sheffield, who presided, suggested that delegates of the masters and of the workingmen confer and try to arrive at a settlement before the Mayors' proposition should be announced. The suggestion was adopted, and the Mayors retired to allow the delegates to discuss the matters at issue.

After two hours the Mayors were recalled and informed that the delegates had been unable to reach an agreement. The presiding officer thereupon announced the terms of the arrangement proposed by the Mayors, the chief features being as follows:

First—That the men return to work at the old wages, but consent to a reduction of 10 per cent. in December.

Second—That the masters make advances to reinstated men, in order to alleviate distress, the advances to be repaid in weekly installments.

Third—That delegates of the masters and of the men convene and formulate a scheme to establish a tribunal of conciliation, whose duty it shall be to settle wage disputes.

The meeting was then adjourned to allow the mine owners to confer and the miners to take a ballot on the Mayors' propositions. It is announced that if the Mayors fail in their efforts to bring about a settlement, the Government, acting through the Board of Trade, will propose a council of arbitration.

A conference of coal miners and mine owners was held in Newcastle to-day to consider the pending dispute. After a long discussion, with no definite result, the conference was adjourned until Thursday.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—Three thousand more miners have struck in Charleroi. Troops are patrolling the whole strike district, in order to protect property.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—As a result of the miners' strike in England, a steamer has been chartered in Montreal to take a cargo of 2,500 tons of coal to Liverpool. Vessels coming here are arriving late, and this is accounted for by the bad quality of the coal they are forced to accept. They are paying $12 a ton for it in England.

MAY TRY ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Bridge Trustees Considering the Matter—Refused to Clear the Plaza.

The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees are considering electric motor power for the bridge trains. Mechanical Engineer Leverich of the bridge and William H. Knight, engineer of the General Electric Company, went to Chicago Saturday to investigate the workings of the Thomson-Houston electric system at the World's Fair, with a view to adopting it on the bridge. Superintendent Martin of the bridge has examined the system, and yesterday, at the meeting of the bridge Trustees, he reported favorably upon it.

The Phoenix Bridge Company, which has the contract for the iron work for the new terminals, requested the payment of $36,822.42 on an estimate of work furnished but not delivered. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Trustee Henriques moved that the ties, sleepers, and other obstructions on the bridge plaza be removed. It was decided to leave the work to the discretion of the Chief Engineer.

Drank Beer and Then Shot Himself.

Herman Weidel, a Russian florist, twenty-six years old, committed suicide at 10 o'clock last night by shooting himself through the head in a room at 50 East Tenth Street. He said, when he rented the room three days ago, he came from New-Rochelle. Last night he and a friend drank a neighboring saloon.

After one of these trips the friend found the door locked. Looking over the transom he saw Weidel lying on the floor in a pool of blood. The sight so frightened Weidel's friend that he ran away, and his name was not ascertained. Weidel had been out of work some time, and, in addition, had a disabled hand.

Judge Rice Left the Church Abruptly.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 9.—Lay Judge J. Keaney Rice and a son of Mrs. John Wells, who built a hospital here, created a sensation last evening by abruptly leaving Christ Episcopal Church during the sermon. The Rev. Mr. Joyce, rector of the church, was denouncing race-track gamblers and the politicians who uphold them, when the men left. When asked why he left the church, Judge Rice replied, "That is nobody's business but my own."

KNOCKED LIMP AND "OUT"

ANOTHER BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT AT CONEY ISLAND.

One Pugilist's Shoulder Was Dislocated and a Finishing Blow in the Eighth Round Left Him Senseless and Inert for Five Minutes—Conclusive Evidence for Gov. Flower and the Kings County Grand Jury—The Crowd Howled for Blood.

CONEY ISLAND, Oct. 9.—In a building owned by Chief of Police John Y. McKane, in the county in which Sheriff John Courtney is sworn to enforce the law, and with the undisguised sanction of Justice of the Peace R. V. B. Newton, the law of the State of New-York was violated to-night under the auspices of the Coney Island Athletic Club.

A squad of Chief McKane's police was there and witnessed, without interfering, the putting into insensibility of one of the trained brutes, who fell only because his savage strength was weakened by superior brutishness.

Justice R. V. B. Newton was there, and a smile of contentment illumined his face when, after the knock-out in the alleged "contest for points," the crowd began to melt away.

Thirteen hundred people paid tribute to the club, and then revealed the savage instincts of a Roman crowd at the mortal combats of gladiators in their eagerness for a sight of the blood they had paid to have spilled.

If Sheriff John Courtney was present, he kept himself well concealed, but the "exhibition" was of just the kind to which, he says, he likes to take his sons for educational purposes.

Chief McKane was, of course, in charge of the police arrangements, and he saw to it, through his men, that there was no interference with the Marquis of Queensbeary rules and the flow of gore. After the second fight was over his observant minions doubtless gave him a full report of all the fine points of the "scientific contests."

The crowd came early and was there for blood and nothing else. In it were all kinds of undesirable citizens. There were jockeys and race-track "touts," sports and gamblers, fighters of small and great repute, well-dressed but hard-featured men, and other men whose money might better be invested with clothiers and barbers than in helping to fill the pockets of Kings County officials.

If Gov. Flower wants any evidence that the officials of this misruled county are not only winking at the violation of the law, but are even the promoters of or assistants in such violation, he has only to read the story of the fights of to-night.

The first fight, that between "Charlie" Kammer and "Jim" Sullivan of New-York, was limited to ten rounds, and for that reason the crowd thought it a tame affair. For "points" the spectators had no use, except as they contributed to the "knocking out" of one of the fighters.

When either man showed merely an intention of holding off his opponent until he saw an opportunity for a vicious drive, the crowd howled derisively or yelled out orders for "Fight and no fooling!"

Sullivan's neck looked like raw beefsteak in the third round. Kammer's left eye was almost closed and nearly covered by a great lump. These were the evidences by which the referee P. J. Donohue, estimated the "points."

When the men were sparring for an opening, fierce expressions of disapproval rang through the amphitheatre.

"Rush him, Jim!" was shouted from the seats on the left.

"Swing in yer right, Sully, and flop him!" came from the right.

As at one time it began to look as if Kammer might "knock out" his opponent, there were excited howls of:

"Another one like that and you've got him!"

"Knock him out!"

"Don't fool with him that way!"

"Oh, send him over the ropes!"

"We want to see fight—no feeling, now!"

In the eighth round the spectators had almost lost their patience and clamored ferociously for "business." Soon they thought they were to be gratified, for out went Sullivan's right hand, and when he drew it back there was a great lump on Kammer's left eye.

"Hi! hi! hi!" yelled the frenzied mob.

"That's it, Sully; keep it up!"

"You'll do him yet!"

"Shut up that other eye for him. He can't see then, and you can finish him!"

When Sullivan made repeated jabs at the injured optic there were cries of:

"That's the stuff!"

"Keep at it. He can't stand that long!"

All this was said during a contest alleged to be for "points." When it was over the referee called it a draw. Then the crowd which had been watching a "contest for points" jeered in derision and rage.

While waiting for the next fight the audience treated itself to refreshments. All over the amphitheatre heads went back and up to eager mouths went whisky bottles of all kinds. Empty bottles littered the floor after the hall had been deserted.

The second fight was what the crowd was impatient for. When the men, Horace Leeds of Atlantic City, N. J., and "Billy" Ernst of Brooklyn, entered the ring there was a long and hearty shout of pleasure.

"Now we'll get it." "This is the stuff." "These men are out for blood." were some of the expressions that came from various parts of the house.

"They mean business!" shouted an excited spectator close to the ring. They did mean it, and Leeds proved it by knocking Ernst stiff and senseless in the eighth round.

The fight was announced as a "contest for points," twenty rounds or more, for $2,500 a side. The crowd knew it was to be a fight until somebody was knocked out. It knew that more rounds would be added until that result was accomplished.

"He's a perfect gentleman," said an enthusiastic admirer of Leeds as the men shook hands. Leeds proved that title by pounding his opponent until the latter dropped inert and unconscious.

The men went at each other savagely from the start, and Ernst kept it up until he grew too weak to do anything.

As blow after blow was exchanged, the howls of the crowd grew more animal-like. Time and again after the first round Leeds jabbed Ernst viciously in the stomach, and the spectators applauded.

"At him again!" they cried. "Give him some more of that! Stick to his wind! Now at his stomach again!"

When Leeds had dealt a particularly vicious blow, which dislocated Ernst's right shoulder and raised on it a huge lump, there were yells of demoniacal delight.

"Put him out!" "Now's your chance!"

"Push him over the ropes!"

In the fifth round, as Ernst was knocked prostrate, the whole assembly seemed to rise to its feet. Hats and canes were waved frantically and pandemonium seemed let loose.

In the sixth Ernst was weak and "groggy," and there were cries of "Knock him out!" "Don't be afraid of him!" and "He's getting weak!"

In the eighth round Leeds was having things all his own way. Blows rained fast on Ernst, and, when the frenzied spectators saw that the Jerseyman must win, they screamed:

"Get at his heart!" "Jab him in the wind!"

"Punch his nose!"

As Ernst fell after a blow over the heart and on the jaw, the brutal satisfaction of the spectators vented itself in a long succession of howls which rang out defiance of authority and law and order.

The guardians of the peace rushed into the ring, not to make arrests, but to prevent the crowd from disturbing the insensible fighter and the smiling brute who had felled him. It was fully five minutes before Ernst was revived sufficiently to be assisted from the ring.

And thus was completed another piece of evidence for the Governor of the State of New-York to take into consideration.

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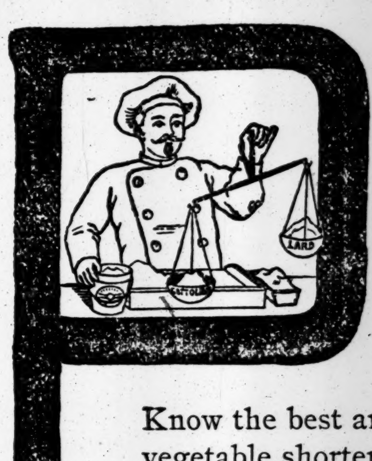

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THE "UNITED PRESS" REPORT.

An Unvarnished Tale of Last Night's Coney Island Prize Fights.

Lest any one should cherish a lingering idea that the accounts printed in The New-York Times of the brutal character of the prize fights before the Coney Island Athletic Club and the outrageous defiance of law by them have been in any degree overdrawn or highly colored, the detailed report, by rounds, of the fights last night sent out by the United Press is given in full herewith.

The United Press is an association which supplies news to papers throughout the United States. It sends out a record of facts, pure and simple. Its reports are wholly unbiased and uncolored.

The subjoined report of the fights by rounds is couched in the language peculiar to the prize ring. It will be noticed that the reporter—one evidently familiar with his subject—makes no attempt to disguise the barbarous battles as "scientific contests." He calls them what they were—fights.

He describes faithfully also the boisterous assemblage—the shouts and execrations of the spectators maddened by the sight of the fighters battering one another until they were disfigured.

The Leeds-Ernst fight, in the eighth round of which Ernst was knocked senseless, not being revived sufficiently to be removed from the ring until five minutes later, was under exactly the same conditions as those of the impending international prize fight between James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell. "Twenty rounds or more" was the way it was advertised, precisely as stipulated in the agreement between Corbett and Mitchell.

The United Press report follows:

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The crusade of the Kings County clerical gentry against the Coney Island Athletic Club did not deter a crowd of about 2,500 from witnessing the two contests scheduled for to-night. Neither did the international yacht race interfere materially with the attendance. The mere announcement that two ex-amateur champion boxers in the light-weight class and two others in the middle-weight class were to contest till one or other should go to ground is sufficient at any time to bring a good crowd to this place at any time and against any other show.

As usual at this resort, the crowd began to assemble more than an hour before the time scheduled for the first bout. They spent the interval discussing the prospects of the Mitchell-Corbett fight being "pulled off" at this club. Two old-time patrons of the sport got into a heated argument over the matter. One was heard to remark:

"What does dem blokes know about the game? If dey could preach half as good as dese fellers can scrap, dey wouldn't have no time to try to queer dis place."

The first contest was between the two well-known middleweights, "Jim" Sullivan and "Charlie" Kammer. "Big Jim," as Sullivan is known among his coterie, gave up his occupation of truck driving to try that of punching Kammer into a state where he could not interfere with Sullivan's taking possession of the biggest end of a one-thousand-dollar purse.

Kammer left his occupation of gentleman to try and do the same thing for Mr. Sullivan.

In the bout between Horace Leeds of Atlantic City and "Billy" Ernst of Brooklyn, the object of the contestants was the same, only for a bigger purse, $2,500.

Each man expected to have so much strength left at the finish that he would be able to carry this amount to his home and divide among his managers, trainers, &c., without any trouble. These managers, &c. are about as careful of their charges on the eve of a contest, and are as hard to approach as a Patti.

Kammer and Sullivan are both local men, and have figured very extensively in amateur circles for some years.

Ernst is a Brooklynite, and a great favorite in that city.

Horace Leeds, although of Atlantic City, is the ex-amateur lightweight champion, and widely known in this vicinity, where he has fought some excellent amateur contests.

Among those present were Col. Hopkin's "Phil" Dwyer, "Snapper" Garrison, "Fred" Taral, Frank Stevenson, Frank Abraham, "Jakey" Joseph, "Honest" John Kelly, "Jere" Maheney, "Tom" McDonald, E. W. Kearney, Arthur Moore and Eugene Cumisky of the New-York Athletic Club, "Mike" Leonard, the "dude fighter," Marcus Meyer, "Charley" White, "Jack" McDonald, George Seannell, Owen Ziegler, "Paddy" Gorman, "Joe" Harmon, "Teddy" Foley, Capt. Wells, "Billy" Reed and numerous others.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock "Charley" Kammer hopped upon the stage, accompanied by his seconds, Fred Tillestrand of Providence, John McMahon, and "Tim" Foley of New-York. Dr. O'Shea of the defunct Manhattan Athletic Club held his time.

"Jim" Sullivan was only a moment later in making his appearance. His seconds were Eddie Stoddard of Brooklyn, Wilson Taylor and Billy Patton of New-York, and "Brooklyn Jimmy" Carroll. The men were cheered heartily as they came upon the stage.

They were not long in preparing for the battle, and when Referee P. J. Donohue called time, they sprang nimbly to the centre of the ring.

Round One.—Both men came to the centre quickly. After a short sparring period Kammer landed his right on Sullivan's eye. Sullivan retaliated a moment later and essayed to rush the German boy. Sullivan tried with his right and ducked, but was upper-cut cleverly by Kammer. The round ended with honors even.

Round 2. Kammer planted a stiff left on Sullivan's eye and then put his right with great force on his jaw, staggering him. Kammer failed to follow his advantage up and allowed Sullivan to regain his strength somewhat. The round ended greatly in Kammer's favor.

Round 3. Sullivan showed a little lack of wind and allowed Kammer to punch him in the face with a straight left and then clinch. Both went at it hot for a few seconds, swinging right and left without doing much damage. In a rush by Sullivan, Kammer straightened him up by an uppercut which brought tears to "Big Jim's" eyes. Up to the end of this round the contestants were content to spar. It was clearly Kammer's round. Sullivan appeared slow, although strong.

Round 4.—Kammer planted his left on Sullivan's eye and repeated the dose. Sullivan appeared unable to reach the German boy and essayed his rushing tactics without doing apparent damage. He essayed a second rush a moment later with better effect and landed right and left on Kammer's head. Both were fighting fast at the call of time.

Round 5. Kammer's cat-like attitude and mode of landing almost every time made him a winner with the crowd. They both sparred for twenty seconds when Kammer started in with his left again on Jim's face, and repeated the dose almost instantly. He kept this up twice more, but Sullivan was too awkward and slow to return till after Kammer got away. Although badly punished, Sullivan did not show any weakness except lack of wind. The round ended with both sparring, while the spectators yelled and chirped at the men to finish their job "quick."

Round 6.—Kammer led short and was uppercut by Sullivan on the jaw, who rushed Kammer and threw him to the floor, and as the German boy attempted to rise Sullivan aimed a torrific swing with his right, which would have terminated the battle had it landed. The crowd shouted "Foul!" "Foul!" but the men fought on, and Kammer had all the best of a short rally, which closed the round.

Round 7.—Both were careful at the start. After twenty seconds' sparring Sullivan swung on his opponent's ear the best blow of the fight, which made Kammer look pale. He followed this with another right hander on the jaw. A third time "Big Jim" did the same thing, and Kammer got wild, swinging at the air about four feet away from where his opponent was. This was the only time that Sullivan had any advantage. Neither showed much weakness when the gong sounded.

Round 8.—Neither man looked a bit tired or worried as he came to the centre. Sullivan was smiling as usual, while Kammer looked serious. Kammer got his steady left to work on Sullivan's nose, but Sullivan came with his right on "Charlie's" ear. Sullivan tried his right, but was countered heavily with the left. Sullivan tried again and planted a terrific right on Kammer's eye, raising a large egg beneath it in a moment. Another stiff punch made Kammer stagger around the ring. This round was decided in Sullivan's favor.

Round 9.—The crowd was noisy when the men came up, and wanted to see one of the men go down. Kammer's left eye was in bad shape, and "Jim's" nose very red from the repeated left-hand punches. Kammer led and got in on the chin, receiving a light right-hand swing on the ear. Both appeared cautious for fully a minute, when Sullivan landed a right on Kammer's ear without attempt at defense or return. That neither wanted to lose the fight by being knocked out was apparent. They were both inclined to be cautious, and had not Sullivan forced the fighting, the round would have ended in a walk around.

Round 10. Sullivan appeared confident as he came to the centre, while the German boy's fast closing eye made him look anything but pretty. Both sparred for an opening, Sullivan hoping to get his trusty right on a vital spot, but Kammer planted his left on Sullivan's teeth and made them rattle, landing a stiff punch on Sullivan's jaw a moment later. Sullivan tried his rushing, but was met by Kammer gamely and fought all over the ring. Sullivan appeared unable to land either hand on Kammer, who was all over the truckman at the end of the round.

Referee Donohue called the contest a draw amid hisses.

Ernst entered the ring immediately after the other men got out. With him were his seconds, Dan Gallagher, Hugh Winters, Joe McCarthy, and Joe Burke. He looked in good shape and took the corner occupied by Sullivan in the previous bout. He was loudly cheered and bowed his acknowledgment. Two minutes later Leeds came in, having Dominick McCaffrey, Frank White, Harry Lawrence, and "Bob" Anderson of Atlantic City as seconds with him.

Very little applause greeted him, but he did not appear to be worried any.

"Fred" Burns took the stage first and announced the seconds and other officials and the weights—133 pounds. "Johnnie" Eckhardt was referee. "Al" Richard of Philadelphia held the watch for Leeds, while "Billy" McGibney did the same for Ernst. "Bob" Stoll of New-York kept time for the club. While all this was going on, McCaffrey was giving valuable advice to his protégé. Ernst wore blue trunks, while Leeds wore white with a blue sash. The referee gave the usual advice to the men and started the fight.

Round 1. Both men came to the centre quickly and sparred and feinted in their endeavor to learn each other's style of fighting. Ernst was the first to lead with his left on Leeds's ear. Leeds clinched and hung on to Ernst till parted by the referee. Leeds planted his left in the wind hard. Both clinched and fought hard until again separated by the referee. A moment later they were at it hammer and tongs. The bell rang with Ernst stock booming.

Round 2. The excitement had hardly subsided when the men came up. Everything looked like business when Leeds started in with his left lightly on the body. Ernst also landed lightly on the body. Next Leeds landed lightly on the chin, after which they sparred for a few seconds. Leeds landed on the heart with light right hand, turned quickly and smashed Ernst very hard on the neck. They clinched and no blows were struck. Ernst ducked cleverly from a left. Leeds hit Ernst very hard with his left in the stomach, and had it not been for the sound of the gong had a good chance to follow it up.

Round 3. Both responded quickly and began hostilities at once. Leeds planted his right on "Billy's" neck hard, but was upper-cut a moment later. Hard fighting ensued, and both men showed the effect of it. They sparred for wind. Leeds tried to land his right, but the Brooklyn boy evaded him cleverly. Honors were even at the close of the round.

Round 4. Neither man showed any signs of weakening, although they had been very hard at work. Leeds started the ball with a left, and was upper-cut by Ernst. Leeds lay for Ernst, and got in two good right swings on head and one punch over the heart. Leeds swung and went around the neck. Ernst was trying to land his famous right, but did not have a chance. Leeds missed two splendid swings by Ernst's clever ducking. Leeds was doing the biggest part of the fighting while Ernst was trying to do rough work while clinching.

Round 5. The hard fighting showed itself on both men. Leeds looked serious as he led with his left, short, and danced away. Ernst ducked another lefter, then planted his right heavily over Leeds's heart and got away. Ernst next landed his right on Leeds's ear. Horace landed a beautiful straight left on Ernst's nose and danced away beautifully. Honors even.

Round 6. The pace was a little slower after the hard work of the previous five rounds. Leeds led twice and missed, then upper-cut with left, following with a punch in the stomach. Ernst failed to get in a blow of any account. After twenty seconds' sparring Leeds caught his man with a clean upper-cut on the nose, which made it look rosy. Ernst landed his right on the ribs. Leeds almost fell over Ernst while leading and Ernst ducked. Just before the call of time Leeds landed both hands on Ernst's chin, scoring a clean knockdown. He went to his corner immediately, and when he came out he showed up very groggy, and Ernst looked rather tired.

Round 7. Ernst came up strong, notwithstanding the previous round. Leeds started in with a left lead while Ernst planted his left in the wind. Fast and furious fighting followed, of which Ernst had all the worst. The bell sounded as the men clinched. Only the clever ducking of Ernst saved him from being knocked out.

Round 8. Ernst started in and swung his right with terrible force on the stomach. Leeds retaliated with the left on the stomach, and then scored a clean punch on Ernst's nose. Ernst could hardly find his man, and seemed to be waiting for his famous right to get an opening. Leeds fooled him, however, and backed into his own corner. He made a feint to get away and suddenly swung his right, catching Ernst on the jaw and staggering him. Leeds's left shot out immediately as quick as a shot, landing on the other side of Ernst's head and knocking him out completely.

While the referee stood over the prostrate man counting the necessary ten seconds Ernst's body trembled perceptibly. It was fully five minutes before he could be taken from the ring. Leeds was greeted with tremendous applause, and in the opinion of many had an easy victory. One minute and five seconds was the official time of the last round.

The purse was $2,500, with $500 to the loser.

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INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY.

Lasker Still Ahead with Seven Straight Victories.

Yesterday at the Manhattan Chess Club the seventh round of the international tournament was played. Olly had to submit to a defeat at the hands of Taubenhaus after thirty-nine moves in a Ruy Lopez. Pollock was beaten by Schmidt after sixty-three moves in a Vienna game, Albin lost to Ryan a Double Fianchetto after fifty-six moves. Hanham was beaten by Gossip in a French defense after thirty-two moves, and Lasker beat Ryan in a Zukertort opening after thirty-two moves.

Pillsbury and Lee and Showalter and Delmar adjourned their games.

The following is the score of the competitors after the seventh round:

Players.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Players.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Albin	4½	2½	Olly	0	7
Delmar	4½	1½	Pillsbury	4	2
Gossip	1½	5½	Pollock	2	..
Hanham	2½	4½	Ryan	2½	4½
Jasnogrodsky	4	3	Schmidt	3	4
Lasker	7	0	Showalter	4½	1½
Lee	3½	2½	Taubenhaus	4½	2½

To-day the players meet in the following order:

Ryan vs. Gossip.
Delmar vs. Albin.
Schmidt vs. Showalter.
Olly vs. Pollock.
Lee vs. Taubenhaus.
Lasker vs. Pillsbury.
Hanham vs. Jasnogrodsky.

The games of Jasnogrodsky and Lasker and Albin and Ryan follows:

ZUKERTORT OPENING.

JASNOGRODSKY. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
Kt—K B3	P—Q4
P—Q4	Kt—K B3
P—K3	B—Kt5
B—K2	Q Kt—Q2
Q Kt—Q2	P—K3
P—B4	P—B3
Castles	B—Q3
P—Q Kt3	Castles
B—Kt2	Q—B2
P—B5	B—K2
P—Q Kt4	Kt—K5
KtxKt	PxKt
Kt—Q2	BxB
QxB	P—B4
P—B3	PxP
RxP	B—Kt4
R—Kt3	B—R3
P—K4	BxKt
QxB	Kt—B3
PxP	Kt—K5
Q—K3	KtxR
QxP ch	Q—B2
PxKt	Q R—Q sq
QxQ	RxQ
P—Kt4	R—K7
B—B3	P—K R4
P—Q5	B PxP
R—Q sq	R—Q B7
B—K5	PxP
RxP	RxK B P
R—Q8 ch	K—R2
B—Kt8	P—Kt6
Resigns.	

DOUBLE FIANCHETTO.

ALBIN. *White.*	RYAN. *Black.*
P—K4	P—Q Kt3
P—Q4	B—Kt2
P—K B3	P—K Kt3
B—Q3	B—Kt2
P—Q B3	P—Q3
Kt—K2	Kt—K B3
B—K3	K Kt—Q2
Castles	P—Q B4
Kt—Q R3	Kt—Q B3
Q—K sq	Castles
Q R—Q sq	PxP
PxP	P—K3
Q—Kt3	P—Q4
P—K5	Kt—Kt5
B—Kt sq	B—Q R3
K R—R sq	Q R—B sq
Kt—K B4	Kt—Q B3
Kt—R5	B—R sq
B—R6	R—K sq
P—K B4	Q—K2
Kt—Q B2	P—K B4
Kt—K3	K—B2
KtxQ P	K PxKt
P—K6 ch	QxP
RxQ	RxR
Q—K R3	BxP ch
K—R sq	Q R—K sq
Q—K Kt3	R—K6
Q—R4	B—K7
R—Q B sq	BxKt
BxP	Kt—K B3
P—K Kt4	PxB
PxB	Kt—Kt5
B—Kt7	BxB and wins after 56 moves.

Tschigorin Beats Tarrasch.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The first game of the chess match between Tarrasch and Tschigorin was played yesterday. The latter opened with the Ruy Lopez and won after twenty-eight moves.

Tyler's New Cycle Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9.—H. C. Tyler made a quarter mile, standing start, on the second trial at Hampden Park this afternoon in 0:29 1-5, breaking E. A. Nelson's record of 0:31 1-5, made at Hartford in July. He rode with the wind on the long stretch, but the course had a turn both at the start and finish.

Historian William Smith Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—William Smith, LL. D., the author of classical dictionaries and histories, died on Saturday last. Mr. Smith was born in 1813. He was intended for the bar, but abandoned the law for the study of classical literature.

His "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" appeared in 1842, his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," in 1849; his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography" in 1857. He was also the author of a school history of Greece, a Latin-English dictionary, a dictionary of the Bible, and other classical and Biblical works. From 1853 to 1869 he was Classical Examiner in the University of London. In 1867 he became editor of The Quarterly Review. He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Oxford in 1870.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Golden Wedding.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th-St—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Cornchacker.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Il Trovatore.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Power of Gold.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:30—Parisian Romance.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Heimath (The Hearth.)
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 4th Av-27th St—8:30—Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, (Recital Hall,) 57th St-7th Av—10 to 6—Painting, "The Living Christ."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

The Senate's continuous session will be revolting, but we think it will be effective. Before dawn of Thursday morning the vaunted dignity of the Senate will have taken flight. Desks that have customarily borne only books and stationery or the fist thumps of impassioned oratory will be burdened with the long legs and ample shoe leather of tired Senators, somnolence will be the rule and alertness the exception, and the chamber will take on a disheveled and disreputable appearance. As day follows night and the hours drag on, various forms of artificial rest will be obtained in the restaurant, and the moralists of the Senate, if there are any and they are awake, will now and then indulgently look the other way while some flushed statesman in irregular and exhilarated language proposes then and there to remove the tax on "fizz," or to take up some other project of legislation not quite germane to the Wilson bill. Neglect of person, linen, attitude, and demeanor will become more marked as the session lengthens, bad temper will show itself, there will be altercations in words and possibly with fists. For all these disgusting, boisterous scenes Senators TELLER, STEWART, WOLCOTT, and MORGAN must bear the responsibility. They are the only obstructionists of real strength. The second-rate men like PUGH and VANCE and DUBOIS and the small fry like BLACKBURN would have followed their lead at any moment in allowing a vote to be taken.

The majority's announcement that it would begin the work of "sitting it out" on Wednesday strips the silver men of their pretense that they are engaged in debate and not in obstruction. They stand forth now as filibusters, as they must themselves admit, for when so slow and tolerant a body as the repeal majority announces that the limits of Senatorial courtesy have been reached there can no longer be any doubt on the subject. We should like to see the majority begin the continuous session with more sternness of purpose than has yet been shown on their side, and if their humor, as the hours speed by, ripens into an ugly temper, we do not think the public interests would suffer more than a temporary injury. We are very much afraid there will be turbulence. Suppose some athletic repealer should give Senator STEWART a mauling! What a scandal that would be, how destructive to the dignity of the Senate, how humiliating to the national pride! But what a deep-down, heartfelt, human satisfaction fifty millions of silver-sick people would take in reading about the affair!

In Pittsburg a few days ago more than 500 Poles and Bohemians besieged the City Hall and demanded that "the Burgomaster" should give them work. After they had been dispersed by the police, one of them made the following explanation: "These men came to America during the Summer. They were induced to emigrate by false representations on the part of steamship companies. In every village in the pleasant districts of Bohemia and Poland are posted placards urging the people to emigrate and assuring them that steady work and fabulous wages can be obtained in the United States. Thus urged, these people have come over, and they have not been able to secure work. Winter is coming and they are starving. They think the Mayor should find work for them." While it is true that some of the steamship companies have ceased to encourage emigration from certain parts of Europe, there is evidence that others have continued to stimulate the emigration movement by the methods used in past years, and the result has been a considerable addition by immigration every week since the beginning of dull times to the number of the unemployed. Wherever the inhabitants of foreign countries are invited and urged by the agents of steamship companies to take passage for America, the Consular representatives of this country could be well employed in counteracting the influence of such invitations by warnings and statements as to the condition of the labor market here.

The Supreme Court met for its regular October term at Washington yesterday with the place formerly occupied by Justice BLATCHFORD still vacant. This is entirely due to the negligence of the Senate or its Judiciary Committee. The President performed his duty promptly by appointing to the vacancy a man from the State in which Mr. BLATCHFORD resided. The appointment has been "hung up" for weeks in the Judiciary Committee, though no evidence has appeared that it was opposed. If there has been any objection to it, the reason for it has not been avowed. The delay of the committee in reporting the appointment of Mr. HORNBLOWER for confirmation is not creditable, and its motive, if there is any save sheer negligence, is not comprehensible. The court should have been able to begin the term with a full bench.

THE YACHT RACE.

It is a gratifying thing that, after a failure and a race that was inconclusive by reason of the lightness and the fickleness of the breeze, the second nominal and the first real race for the *America's* Cup should have been sailed under conditions that made it an entirely conclusive test, so far as it went; and it went very far. The time of the loser as well as of the winner shows clearly enough that a fine yachting breeze was blowing, and, although it varied in strength, the time over each leg of the triangular course shows that it was a good breeze throughout. Less than an hour and three-quarters for a beat of ten miles nearly dead to windward, and less than an hour on each of the legs when sheets could be started; these are results that cannot be attained except in real yachting weather. The performance is not so striking as the first trial race in which the *Vigilant* and the *Colonia* accomplished a beat dead to windward of fifteen miles and return in less than three hours and thirty-four minutes, but it was a very fine performance, nevertheless.

As we say, it was very nearly conclusive of the merits of the two racers, and of the future custody of the *America's* Cup. The *Vigilant* proved herself clearly superior to the *Valkyrie* with the wind dead ahead, with the wind on the quarter, and with the wind abeam. There is nothing left except a run dead before the wind, in which it is still possible that, in such a breeze as blew yesterday, the *Valkyrie* may be the faster. But it is not at all probable, and even if it were certain, no yachtsman needs to be told that superiority in running will not win any races from a boat which has the superiority in beating and in reaching. The defeat of the *Valkyrie* on each of the three points of sailing upon which she was tried yesterday was decisive. The *Vigilant's* gain upon her on any one of the legs of the course was large enough to have given her the race, after deducting her whole time allowance from the gain on that one stretch. It is noteworthy that her greatest gain was made in the work to windward, in which she saved her allowance with three minutes to spare. It is noteworthy also that in the nearest approach to a "close reach" that the course afforded, the last leg, her gain was least, though here also it was decisive, and here also the *Valkyrie's* allowance might have been deducted from the *Vigilant's* gain, and left the American boat a clear winner.

It is hard to see how there can be any cavil over this result. The breeze was as steady and as true as can ever be expected, and such variations as there were in its force and direction were as favorable or as injurious to one boat as to the other. It would be quite absurd to say that the *Valkyrie* was so "outlucked" at any point, or at all points together, as to deprive her of any chance of winning that she had on her merits. There is really no escape from the conclusion that, in yesterday's weather, the *Vigilant* is ten minutes better in thirty miles than the *Valkyrie*.

It may be said that yesterday was not the *Valkyrie's* "day" and that she might do better in other weather. But as yesterday's weather was capital yachting weather, and weather in which driving a yacht to her best speed is exciting as well as entertaining, this pretension is not very substantial, especially as it is a demonstrated fact that the *Vigilant* was better than the *Valkyrie* yesterday, and pure theory and speculation that the *Valkyrie* might be better than the *Vigilant* some other day. It is by all means to be hoped that, at the next race, the weather may be such as to allow a race to windward and leeward to be sailed to a finish, and that a more complete test of the *Valkyrie's* quality on these two points may be had than has been had thus far. This is the most crucial test of a sailing yacht, besides being the test to which the owner and the designer of the *Valkyrie* are anxious to submit the two boats. If it were practicable for the *Valkyrie's* people to order their own weather, there is no apparent reason why the *Vigilant's* people should interpose any objection. In all probability the next race will be the last of the series, which is the more reason for hoping that it may test such qualities of both yachts as have not been thoroughly tested already.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROTEST.

It cannot be said that the men who controlled the action of the Saratoga Convention defied the respectable sentiment of the State or misrepresented the will of the Democratic Party except in the single matter of forcing the nomination of MAYNARD for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Apart from that act the spirit of concession and conciliation was displayed and an effort was made toward harmonizing the party in the State. The contests for seats in the convention were fairly dealt with. Cordial support was given to the National Administration and an unequivocal declaration was made in behalf of a sound currency and the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law. On all essential party issues the convention took a sound and consistent position. The nominations for executive offices of the State were undoubtedly in accord with the wishes of the party. There was no opposition to the three officers who were renominated, and at the head of the ticket was placed the name of one of the most sterling Democrats in the State. This does not atone for the outrage of insisting upon the nomination of MAYNARD in defiance of public sentiment and the known wishes of the better and probably the greater part of the Democratic voters of the State, but it does indicate the form which the protest of the party and of the people should take in order to be most effective.

If MAYNARD should be overwhelmingly defeated at the same time that the rest of the ticket was triumphantly elected, it would mean something unmistakable. The result could not be misconstrued or explained away, and it would teach the men who have abused the power of leadership a lesson from which there would be no escape. There are many men who have been of late in hearty sympathy with the Democratic Party, and who still desire to see its principles prevail, who may find themselves in a mood for helping to its defeat in this State this year as a means of punishing an organization that showed itself capable of such an act as nominating MAYNARD. But defeat would be taken as meaning too much by both the friends and the enemies of the party, while by those guilty of the offense to be punished it would be attributed to other causes than their own act.

It is desirable for many important reasons that the Democratic Party in the State of New-York should win at the coming election, even though it has been in one respect misrepresented and set wrong by those who controlled the State Convention. The National Administration should be sustained in its noble struggle in behalf of the principles and the policy to which the Democratic Party stands pledged and for the carrying out of which it was put in power. If the party should be defeated in the President's own State, nothing could prevent that fact from being taken as evidence of reaction against its policy or of distrust in its purposes. It would encourage its enemies and dishearten its friends and make the task of the Administration heavier. This may not be an altogether logical consequence, but it will be an inevitable one.

No earnest and sincere Democrat will do anything to contribute to such a result. Nor is there any reason in State politics, properly considered, to induce those in sympathy with Democratic principles to withdraw one iota of their support from the party. While they may chafe at the methods of what is called the "machine," and curse the autocratic spirit of the party "bosses," they can see nothing to be preferred in the methods or leadership of the opposing party, nothing superior in its candidates for the executive State offices, and no reason for turning over to it the control of the Legislature. Every reason for turning it out of power and for keeping it out of power that existed last year and the year before exists to-day. Every reason that existed then for preferring Democratic control exists now. The sole difference is that the "bosses" and the "machine" have just committed one exasperating offense which should not be allowed to pass without the severest rebuke that can be administered.

That rebuke will be most severe, most emphatic, and most effective if it is directed pointedly against the offense. It cannot then be misunderstood, misconstrued, or explained away, and it can have no injurious effect upon party interests, while it will most certainly check the abuse of the power of organization. Honest Democrats will therefore do their full duty by voting against ISAAC H. MAYNARD for Judge of the Court of Appeals. They can cast an effectual vote against him only by voting for the opposing candidate for the office. They cannot reasonably object because he is a Republican, for last year they voted for a Republican to be Chief Judge of the same court. Mr. BARTLETT is not so widely known as a candidate for that office should be through his experience and distinction as a jurist, but he is a lawyer of solid ability and attainments, and of a thoroughly upright character. He is fit for the place and worthy of non-partisan support for the judiciary. There is a suspicion that leaders of his own party do not care for his success, and that he was not nominated to be elected. Whether that is so or not, Democrats should make his election sure. Thus will the nomination of MAYNARD be duly rebuked and punished and the leaders of the Democratic State organization will be taught a lesson which they will never forget.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

In spite of repeated disappointments, the friends of the project to transfer the Revenue Cutter Service from the Treasury to the Navy Department have renewed their efforts at the present session of Congress, and hope for success. They believe that a combined recommendation on the subject from Secretary CARLISLE and Secretary HERBERT would carry much weight with Congress. It is true that Secretary WINDOM at one time approved the plan, after examining it "with a view to the interests of the Government and the officers concerned," and yet it did not succeed in Congress. It must also be acknowledged that a subsequent Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. FOSTER, opposed the transfer, saying that "the department which collects the major portion of the revenue for the support of the Government should have complete and undoubted control of the instrumentalities of its collection." But the bill which is to be urged for the purpose puts the vessels that would be assigned from the navy to the Revenue Service directly under the control of the Treasury. The case would be analogous to the assignment of army officers to duty as Indian agents, during which service they take their orders from the Interior Department.

The question may be asked, why, if this assignment would still have to be made, the Revenue Marine should not stay as it is. One important answer is found in the fact that its officers are now hampered in privileges, and treated with what seems an unfair discrimination by being included in the civil rather than in the naval service. There are certain much-prized privileges, such as that of the retired list and of longevity pay, which belong to the army and navy and are not extended to Government office holders in general. But the Revenue Cutter Service is distinctly military and naval in character. Its officers are regularly educated by a prescribed course of tuition, like the cadets at Annapolis; and some of the latter, lacking vacancies in the navy, have in some cases been received into the Revenue Marine. The system of organization, of training, of drill, of discipline, closely resembles that of the navy; the officers and men are uniformed and armed, and the rapid-fire batteries of the vessels are the same as can be found in the navy. The service is taken up as a life occupation by able officers, and there is no doubt of the great value of their work. They protect the revenue from smugglers, enforce the quarantine and neutrality laws, guard alike the Government seal fisheries in Alaska and its timber lands in Florida, suppress mutinies, prevent piracies, save life and property in wrecks, enforce the numerous navigation laws relating to license, enrollment, registry, lighthouses, signal lights, buoys, lifeboats, the overloading of immigrant ships, and so on. The revenue cutter vessels cruise between the arctic circle and the tropics, sometimes aggregate more than 300,000 miles in a year, and examine, perhaps, 25,000 or 30,000 vessels. They assist imperiled craft, valued, with their cargoes, at millions; they pick up out of the water and save, in some years, scores of persons; they incur many perils of the seas, expose themselves to dreaded Southern fevers, and perform a vast amount of labor—all at an exceedingly small cost to the Government.

Yet we find that the Revenue Marine officer receives less pay than his brother of the navy for exactly the same grade, and holds less rank for the same amount of service; that for want of a retired list his promotion is delayed and the service kept stagnant; that he has no longevity pay, whereas the pay of his naval brother is increased by 10 per cent. after each term of five years of service up to and including four such terms; that if taken ill in the line of duty his meagre pay is cut down; that it is also cut down if he visits his wife and children on leave of absence; that if put on waiting orders he must pay his own expenses of travel to his home on shore; finally, that he has not the same rights as the naval officer to a trial when he seeks to escape a grievance.

Such are the differences in the Government's treatment of two sets of officers, performing analogous services for it, the one on the coast and the other on the high seas. And, again, while considered as a branch of the civil service, the Revenue Marine does not enjoy the full privileges of the latter. The civil employé ordinarily is not called upon for duty both day and night, but has his leisure after his day's work is done; sickness does not bring him reduction of pay; he usually has a long vacation each year without forfeiture of salary; his life does not have to be passed in the cramped quarters of a revenue vessel. In short, the Revenue Marine officer gets neither the advantage of a civil nor of a naval status.

It is worth noting that even those who, like Senator SHERMAN, oppose the projected transfer admit that such advantages as those of retirement and longevity pay should be given to the Revenue Marine officers. But the latter are confident that all objections raised on any ground can be obviated by proper safeguards and conditions, and that transfer will be the simplest and surest mode of securing the desired privileges. In a previous Congress a transfer bill passed the House by the extraordinary vote of 114 to 19. It is believed that there would be no difficulty whatever in getting another strong vote in the present House, and it is hoped that a measure can be framed which, by deftly avoiding all reasonable grounds of opposition, from whatever source, will secure favor also in the Senate.

TOWNS EMPLOYING THE LOBBY.

Some facts have recently come to light in Connecticut which indicate that lobbyists in that State no longer look to corporations and individuals exclusively for profitable employment, but procure a considerable part of their incomes from town governments and are even able to number city Boards of Education among their clients. Some weeks ago it was shown that the Board of Education in a city which desired the establishment of a normal school within its limits employed for work in the Legislature several persons who were known to be influential among the farmers of the State. These persons were successful, and the people of the city appear to regard this use of public money with complacency. Within a few days evidence as to the expenditure of about $34,000 in behalf of five towns during the last session of the Legislature has been disclosed, and the determination of certain persons to force an investigation has brought this matter to the attention of the people in all parts of the State.

This money was spent in connection with the passage of a bill by which the ownership of the old wagon bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford was transferred to the State, and the five towns of Hartford, East Hartford, Glastonbury, Manchester, and South Windsor were relieved of the burden of caring for and maintaining the structure. At the annual town meetings recently held, the reports of the Selectmen for the several towns contained mysterious items of expenditure for "the care and maintenance" of the bridge. The sum of these items was about $38,000, although the expenditure for care and maintenance in other years had been about $5,000, and it was discovered that the board in charge of the bridge, consisting of the first Selectmen of the five towns, had used $34,879 for "legal expenses," the nature of which was not defined. Nor was it shown in the board's report to whom this money had been paid.

At the annual meeting of the town of Manchester a protest was made by Judge OLIN R. WOOD, who had been a leading Republican member of the House of Representatives, in which he had supported and voted for the bill. Judge WOOD offered a resolution providing for an investigation. The statutes had not empowered the bridge board to spend any money except for repairing and maintaining the structure, and he wanted to know how the considerable sum of $34,000 had been used. A State Senator, who opposed the resolution, said: "I suppose this item is part of the expense of getting that bill through the Legislature. My friend WOOD ought to know. He was there in the Legislature. In my opinion, the less said about this matter the better." Another prominent citizen said: "Wherever the money went it was well expended. I don't want any investigation. That means more expense, and I believe in letting bygones be bygones." The resolution was defeated, there being only a few votes in the affirmative.

Thereupon Judge WOOD published an appeal addressed to the taxpayers of the five towns, setting forth the facts so far as they could be ascertained, and urging that there should be a thorough investigation. Referring to the remarks of the State Senator, which we have quoted, he said:

"Ex-Senator CHAPMAN's supposition means, if it means anything, that there was an expense of getting the Hartford Bridge bill through the Legislature, and that the item of $1,907.41, then under consideration, was Manchester's part, that is, two thirty-fifths of the whole expense. The supposition is free from any idea of repairs and maintenance. It would seem to imply work with members of the Legislature that influenced their action on the Bridge bill for a money consideration. Coupled with the expression that 'my friend WOOD ought to know; he was there in the Legislature,' the inference appears unmistakable. The supposition would seem to carry the idea of very illegal services; it plainly suggests the passage of the Hartford Bridge bill through the Legislature by the use of money, and that I was knowing to it. The imputation that it is part of the expense of getting that bill through the Legislature is a very serious charge, a charge which no honest party concerned can afford to ignore. It is due to the members of the Legislature of 1893 that the alleged expenditure of $34,879 should be thoroughly investigated, and that the whole truth should be known concerning it, and then let the responsibility fall where it belongs."

As the five towns are very glad that the burden has been shifted to the State, it is not probable that they will make the inquiry that Judge WOOD demands. The Hartford *Courant* cynically remarks that it is "quite a year for 'legal expenses' all along the line," because the latest annual report of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company shows legal expenses amounting to $258,068 for the twelve months. "The 'legal expenses' of the bridge," it continues, "were over $20,000 a mile. Had the railroad coquetted with justice at the same expensive ratio its bill would have exceeded $32,000,000. Lucky the bridge wasn't any longer." The five towns may decide that it is not expedient to uncover by a searching inquiry what appears to have been a corrupt expenditure of their taxpayers' money, but it seems to us that money spent in the work of disclosure would be well invested.

It is evident that the New-Jersey legislators who thrust the law upon the State which legalized race-track gambling and then adjourned in a hurry to escape the protests that were directed against their action, thinking that the storm would blow over and the whole matter would be forgotten before another election came around, are doomed to disappointment. The Citizens' League has taken good care that the subject should not drop out of the public mind, and the conduct of some of the race-track magnates has helped it. The league has been organizing throughout the State and pledging candidates for the Legislature against the race-track law, and it will exert all the power it can command to defeat the supporters of that piece of infamy. Reliance on the shortness of the popular memory or the tendency to lapse into indifference to a public wrong can always be brought to grief by organized effort and persistent agitation.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Distinguished Persons Present at the Opening of the October Term.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The opening day of the October term of the Supreme Court of the United States attracted an unusually large and notable attendance of counsel and visitors. The Senatorial contingent within the bar included Lindsay of Kentucky, Davis of Minnesota, Hawley of Connecticut, and Palmer of Illinois. Representatives Sayers of Texas, Weadock of Michigan, and Lacey of Iowa were also present. The Department of Justice was represented by Attorney General Olney and Solicitor General Maxwell. Ex-Senators Edmunds of Vermont and Henderson of Missouri were present and received a warm reception from their fellow attorneys. But the "observed of all the observers" was Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General of England. The distinguished visitor was presented to many of the attorneys, and was apparently deeply interested in the proceedings of the court. He is above average size, with brown hair and whiskers, mutton-chop style, and a high broad forehead. He was attired in diagonal Prince Albert frock coat, dark trousers, and wore the inevitable high hat.

The lobbies of the court room were crowded with spectators, many of them ladies.

At noon the Chief Justice and Associate Justices took their seats. Justice Harlan occupied his old place at the left of the Chief Justice, which, during his absence in Europe, was filled by the late Justice Blatchford until the adjournment of court in May. Chief Justice Fuller, when the court had been seated, announced the death of Justice Blatchford. He stated that no business would be transacted to-day, except the admission of new members of the Bar; and immediately after that had been completed the court would adjourn until to-morrow noon, in order that the members might, in accordance with immemorial usage, call in a body upon the President and pay their respects.

Among the attorneys admitted to practice were Attorney General Moloney of Illinois, upon motion of Senator Palmer; the several new Assistant Attorneys General, on motion of Solicitor General Maxwell; Alexander R. Lowton, Jr., of Georgia, upon motion of his father, ex-Minister to Russia.

After the court had adjourned, ex-Senator Edmunds announced that on Friday morning next, in the Supreme Court Chamber, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate of New-York would deliver an address upon the life and services of the late Justice Blatchford.

The court will begin the call of the docket to-morow. The numbers are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

LATIN-AMERICAN EXHIBIT.

The Goelet Building Said to Have Been Taken for It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and W. E. Curtis, late Director of the Bureau of American Republics, have organized the Pan-American Company, to give a permanent Latin-American commercial exhibit in New-York City. Interested with them are William Harper, late general manager of the Australasian Publishing Company, and a number of New-York capitalists.

The company proposes to begin business shortly after the close of the World's Fair, and has leased the six-story Goelet Building, Lexington Avenue, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Streets, New-York City. The object of the company is to promote trade between the United States and foreign countries.

The commercial exhibition is to be divided into three parts—the foreign Governments' exhibits, the American manufacturers' exhibits, and the United States Government exhibit. Mr. Buchanan will be the managing Director. Mr. Curtis will publish a monthly foreign trade review and a foreign trade bulletin every Saturday.

Many of the exhibits at the exposition will be transferred to the New-York building. Mr. Buchanan will soon make a tour of South American countries in the interests of the company.

SMITHTOWN GUARDS HER "RIVER."

Two Residents Arrested for Changing the Course of a "Navigable" Brook.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Oct. 9.—Excitement was caused here this morning by the arrest of Edward Thompson, a rich landowner, and Alonzo E. Smith, a contractor, by Deputy United States Marshal De Mott. The men are charged by Devereaux Emmet, also a resident of this place, with changing the course of a navigable stream.

Contractor Smith has been improving the channel of the Nissequogue River where it runs through the property owned by Mr. Thompson. The Nissequogue is a brook that runs from Centre Islip, through this place, and empties into Smithtown Bay. It is not shown on many maps, as it is too small. The brook is only navigable for flat-bottomed boats at low tide, and even at high water the depth is not great. The stream, however, in the eyes of citizens here, is as important to this section of Long Island as the Hudson River is to the State.

When Mr. Thompson commenced the work of changing the winding channel and deepening it, at his property, for the purpose of trout culture, there was a howl of indignation that would have made the former Indian inhabitants of Long Island turn green with envy.

Mr. Thompson and Contractor Smith will have a hearing before Commissioner Morle next Monday, when the question as to the navigability of the trout brook will be determined. Upon that point hinges the fate of the accused and the future of Smithtown's only river.

AT THE HOTELS.

—H. O. Houghton of Cambridge is at the Brevoort.

—Patrick Calhoun of Atlanta, Ga., is at the Albemarle.

—Ex-Congressman John R. Buck of Hartford, Conn., is at the Murray Hill.

—Count de Langier Villars of France is at the Cambridge.

—Baron C. von Burgsdorff of France is at the Park Avenue.

—Senators George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

Ex-Republicans Have an Outing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 9.—There was a gathering of former Republicans at Donnell's Boulevard Hotel and Park to-day. The Logan Club of the Third Assembly District, New-York, was on its ninth annual outing. The members ran races, played football and baseball, jumped, swam, sang, and danced until 6 o'clock, when they sat down to dinner and listened to speeches. Among those present were State Senators Ahearn, Plunkitt, and Roesch, Assemblyman Mittnacht, ex-Assemblymen Wissig and Kempner, Alderman Benjamin, ex-Alderman Clancy, Deputy County Clerk Scully, John Y. McKane, Alderman Eiseman, Bernard Rourke, Congressman Campbell, ex-Assemblyman Engel, George Kreuss, H. C. Miner, Assemblyman Foley, John Simpson, and John Brodsky.

Will the Republicans Try to Elect Bartlett?

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

Maynard will in any case run so far behind his ticket that he must be beaten if his ticket gets only a moderate majority. He will be beaten any way if the Republican machine honorably supports its candidate for the Court of Appeals, but that is precisely the doubtful point. "Regular" politicians hate nothing so much as independent political movements, and the tone of the Republican organs clearly shows that the Republican politicians are not anxious to see "Mugwump" agitation against Maynard succeed.

Dead at One Hundred and Four.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Ann Hickey died at the home of Stephen Hickey Sunday evening. She was 104 years old, and was born in County Clare, Ireland. She came to this country thirty years ago, and lived in Toronto, Canada, for a number of years, coming to this town eight years ago. She is survived by two sons and two daughters. Her sons are prominent business men in Florida and Alabama. Mrs. Hickey never suffered from sickness to any extent until during the past year.

A Tablet for Edwin Booth.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—It is reported here that Mrs. Grossman, daughter of the late Edwin Booth, as a memorial to her father will place a mural tablet in Berkeley Memorial Chapel, Middletown, which stands close by Boothden.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION RULES

A New Effort to Revise Them in the Interest of Safety.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The effort to revise the rules of the Steamboat Inspection Service will be renewed this year in Congress, and Senator Frye's old bill to this end will be again presented, and another attempt made to pass it. For some years past there has existed among engineers who have had to do with the rules of the Steamboat Inspection Service a feeling that, in many points, they sadly needed revision, and particularly in regard to the inspection of boiler material and the rules for permissible pressure in boilers. The form of test piece for boiler material was in use by no other public office or private corporation of any standing, and had been shown repeatedly by actual experiment to give fallacious results for the strength. The error was in making the shells too thin. It was found that the method of test gave a fictitious value for tensile strength of riveting about 20 per cent. too great, so that these values for the actual factor of safety should be reduced.

The Frye bill was prepared by experts, including J. M. Collins and Walter M. McFarland, the former an engineer in the Revenue Marine, and the latter an engineer in the navy, and both authorities on the subject. The bill has met with great opposition, principally on account of a provision that old boilers must, after the passage of the bill, be worked with a factor of safety of five, the same as new boilers. The experts believed that, despite the objections to this change, a factor of safety of five was as small as should be permitted in new boilers, and it seemed to them that, from an engineering standpoint, it would be absurd to recommend that old boilers, built under a less careful inspection, should have a lower factor.

This opposition is expected again this year, together with a renewal of the attack of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, who have hitherto criticised the measure unmercifully. Another objection comes from steamboat men, ferry companies, and other concerns employing firemen and engineers. The bill proposes to increase the severity of the examinations of engineers in the merchant service. This, in the opinion of the objectors, would mean the necessity of paying greater salaries for the better men demanded under the changed rules. The public which uses excursion steamers and ferries will be interested in knowing that the bill makes it impossible to have any but first-class and thoroughly-competent men in the engine room, that most important portion of a steamer.

THE BURNING OF KINGSTON.

To be Fittingly Celebrated on the Anniversary, Oct. 16.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Monday, Oct. 16, will be the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston, the then capital of the State of New-York, by the British under Major Gen. John Vaughan. The Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has prepared a programme for the suitable observance of the day, which will close with commemorative public exercises at the State Armory.

At 2 P. M. a luncheon will be served to the chapter and invited guests at the time-honored Revolutionary residence of A. H. Pruyn by the Misses Forsyth, after which the guests will be formally received by the chapter.

At the time of the burning of Kingston the women and children left helpless in the absence of husbands and fathers, most of whom were in military service, fled to Hurley. At 3 o'clock, true to Revolutionary precedent, the Daughters with their guests will flee to Hurley, where they will be sheltered in the Revolutionary homestead of the Wynkoop family, now owned by James D. Wynkoop. Mrs. Wynkoop, a member of the chapter, assisted by a reception committee, will receive the guests.

At 8 P. M. public commemorative exercises will be held in the State Armory, the Fourteenth Separate Company rendering its assistance. The speakers of the evening will be Gen. George H. Sharpe, a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; Gen. Adolphus W. Greeley of arctic fame, a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and Gen. Horace Porter, President General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Henry Abby will read an original poem. David M. Kennedy, Mayor of the city, will preside.

Among the invited guests are President and Mrs. Cleveland, Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, who is the President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Gov. Roswell P. Flower with staff.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Order of the Cincinnati, Holland, St. Nicholas, Huguenots, and St. Patrick Societies, Grand Army Posts, and kindred organizations are invited to be present at the armory, wearing the badges of their respective orders.

WEEKS WILL BE RETURNED.

Costa Rica Wants an Extradition Treaty with the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—That the United States is to have Francis H. Weeks, the New-York defaulter, given into its custody was the news contained in a cable message received by the Secretary of State to-day from Mr. Baker, the United States Minister to Costa Rica, but whether this information is based on a formal promise from the Costa Rican Government, State Department officials will not admit.

Mr. Baker said in his dispatch, sent from San Jose, where Weeks is now in custody, that the authorities desired either reciprocity in the extradition of criminals or a treaty of extradition as a return for turning Weeks over to the New-York detectives sent to San Jose by District Attorney Nicoll. Some hitch may arise through this condition, if it can be called such, as Minister Baker has instructions to inform the Government of Costa Rica that the United States can promise no reciprocity in the absence of a treaty, and, in fact, is powerless to grant any request for the extradition of fugitives from Costa Rican justice who may be in this country.

Assurances of the negotiation of a treaty, however, will not be so difficult to make, although the United States Government has been somewhat chary in having extradition agreements with Central American countries on account of the difficulty in distinguishing between political and criminal fugitives who come to the United States after every revolutionary outbreak in Latin-American republics.

Advised to Surrender Weeks.

District Attorney Nicoll was informed by Secretary of State Gresham yesterday that the Costa Rican Minister in Washington had advised the authorities of his home Government to surrender Francis H. Weeks at once. The steamer Alvena, arrived from Costa Rica, brought no news for the District Attorney bearing on the case.

Outlook in Tompkins County.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Full county nominations having been perfected by all parties, some forecast may be made of the result. Last year Harrison's plurality in this county was 1,113, but no one talks or thinks that the Republicans can succeed, if at all, by over one quarter as great a vote. Their nominees for Assemblyman, Sheriff, and Treasurer all live in Ithaca, and secured their nominations by a combination created by the Ithaca ring many months ago. The candidates are not personally popular. Those nominated for Assemblyman and Sheriff are openly opposed by Republicans, not only in the out-towns, but in this city. Their vote will be light.

The Democrats placed their candidates for Assemblyman and Sheriff in out-towns, and named for Treasurer a popular resident of this city. All are men of good character.

The anti-saloon party, composed almost entirely of Republicans, polled about 1,400 votes in this city last Spring and elected their candidate for Mayor. They have united this year with the Prohibitionists on a ticket. It is not possible that the 1,400 votes of last Spring will be held, but their vote added to the Prohibition vote will show great strength at the polls.

It is quite possible that the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman may be elected, although the normal Republican majority may pull its candidate through.

This is the present outlook.

The Republicans bitterly oppose Maynard, and he will fall behind in the Democratic vote. The majority against him will be very large in Tompkins County.
J. H. SELKREG.
ITHACA, Oct. 7, 1893.

Yemania Cottage Sisters Grateful.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The sisters and guests of the Yemania Cottage desire to express their sincere thanks for the generous donation of your valuable paper during the past four months. It has given great pleasure and has been highly appreciated.
SISTER IN CHARGE.
BELMAR, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1893.

EMMA GOLDMAN FOUND GUILTY

UNANIMOUS VERDICT AGAINST THE ANARCHIST.

The Inciter to Riot Does Not Lose Her Self-Possession—She May Have to Serve a Year in the Penitentiary—The Jury Decides Not to Recommend Her to the Mercy of the Court—Her Trial a Fair One in Every Way—Limits to the Free Speech Guaranteed by the Constitution.

Emma Goldman, Anarchist, has been found guilty of violating the laws which she so thoroughly despises.

After deliberating two hours, the jury before which the fire-eating Anarchist has been on trial since last Wednesday brought in a verdict at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon convicting her of the offense of attempting to incite to riot. Under this verdict she may be sent to the penitentiary for a term not exceeding one year, or the court, in its discretion, may let her off with a fine.

The case was practically closed on Friday. Nothing remained to be done yesterday except the summing up for the prosecution and the charge to the jury by Judge Martine.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre began his speech for the people as soon as court opened. The defendant followed him closely, and occasionally curled her lip in sneering disdain as the prosecuting officer pictured the condition of affairs that would ensue if such people as the Goldman woman were to be permitted to go on unchecked in their efforts to bring about riot and disorder.

But beyond a sneer now and then the defendant gave no evidence of being specially impressed with the proceedings. She sat beside her counsel, A. Oakey Hall, resting her chin on her hands and peering intently through her dark-rimmed eyeglasses. When Judge Martine began after the noon recess to charge the jury she shifted her position somewhat, but it was not until the Judge had closed and the case was given to the jury that she showed any special concern.

Then she turned her face toward the jury box and kept her eyes fastened with an anxious glance on the twelve men who were to decide whether or not she was to go free. She followed the jurors with her eyes until the twelve men went out of the room. As the door closed behind them, she turned uneasily in her chair and then held a hurried, eager conversation with Mr. Hall for several minutes. Afterward, she left the courtroom in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Burke, in order to get something to eat.

She was soon back again, however, restless and evidently fearful of what was to come. As the time dragged slowly by and the clock ticked off minute after minute without any sign of the jurymen appearing, she grew visibly more and more agitated, despite whispered words of encouragement from her lawyers. Mr. Hall and his associates saw in this lingering of the jurors a very hopeful sign. After the damaging evidence that had been given by the defendant against herself, her lawyers saw in a possible disagreement the only chance for their side.

The continued absence of the jurors proved that they were not unanimous in their opinion, and Mr. Hall sought to explain to the defendant that because of this delay she ought to be hopeful. But Miss Goldman evidently had a presentment that punishment was coming to her.

Instead of gratefully accepting the proffered consolation, she received all the statements of her lawyers with a frown of disbelief which deepened with every moment.

Finally when the court officer announced to Judge Martine that the jury had agreed, the prisoner's face flushed, her hands nervously sought the eyeglasses on her nose, and she lost for a few moments the admirable control of herself which she had exhibited throughout the trial. But by an effort she recovered her self-possession, and when the jurymen filed back into their places she faced them with a show of calmness.

"Have you agreed on a verdict, gentlemen?" asked the Clerk.

"We have," answered the foreman.

"And what do you find the defendant, guilty or not guilty?"

Every one in the courtroom leaned forward with eager interest. Inside the railing lawyers, witnesses, and reporters strained their ears to catch the verdict, and on the spectators' benches beyond there was a rustle of excitement. Most of the seats were filled by men who had all the peculiarities common to Anarchists and other radical would-be "reformers." Every one was anxious to hear the fate of their accepted advocate in the prisoner's seat.

"Guilty!" was the answer that came from the foreman, and the strain upon the people in the room was relaxed.

The prisoner flushed again, but that was all. She said not a word. Mr. Hall at once gave notice that he would move for a new trial, and Judge Martine announced that he would hear arguments on the motion next Monday, when he would also pronounce sentence.

The Judge had been thoroughly fair and impartial all through the trial, giving the defendant the benefit of every doubtful point, and seeing that she got all her rights. In his charge to the jury he carried out this general spirit of fairness. He said among other things:

"The meeting held on the evening of the 21st of August, at which this defendant delivered the speech for which she is now on trial, was under a permit from the proper authorities. You must determine from the evidence whether or not the speech alleged to have been made by the defendant was coincided in by three or more people in the assemblage. Otherwise you cannot convict her under the law. The right of free speech to protest against public wrongs is the privilege of every American citizen; but free speech has a limit. When any address incites to riot and disorder it becomes incendiary in the eyes of the law. Whether the speech of the defendant was of this nature it is for you to decide."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre in his closing speech had told the jury concisely just what would be the result if the cry of "free speech" should be permitted to cover such utterances as those which came from the prisoner. "To acquit this woman," said Mr. McIntyre, "would be to lift aloft the flag of anarchy and let it wave over the ruins of law and order. The cry of 'police persecution' which has been set up is, of course, absurd. It has been used for effect. The police simply did their duty against a violator of the law when they arrested this woman."

The jurors evidently took the same view of the case, for it was announced after the trial that they were unanimous for a verdict of guilty on the first ballot. The question which kept them out was whether or not they should bring in a recommendation for mercy to the defendant. On this question there was an almost even division at the beginning, but it was finally decided not to recommend the woman to Judge Martine's consideration. Six ballots were taken on the question.

Miss Goldman was taken back to the Tombs after the conclusion of the trial.

Tunnel Stockholders to Meet.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—The application of Pearson Brothers, the English contractors, for the appointment of a receiver for the Hudson River Tunnel Company, came before Chancellor McGill today, but was again postponed, being set for Oct. 23. Counsel for the company said the English and American stockholders were to meet at the company's office, in New-York, some day this week, to discuss the situation. Lawyer Hutton, who represented the creditors, said the tunnel would never amount to anything, no matter how much it might be discussed.

PRUNING THE ESTIMATES.

Cutting Down Departmental Figures for the Coming Year.

The work of arranging the city's financial budget for 1894 was taken up yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

It is a big job, involving a possible expenditure of $36,000,000. The board first makes a provisional estimate, then goes all over its work again and makes a final estimate. This is signed by all the members of the board, and becomes the budget which must be met by the tax levy. The provisional estimates are now being made.

The departmental estimates considered yesterday were those of the Departments of Public Works, Parks, Health, Legislative, Law, Taxes and Assessments, Commissioner of Jurors, Board of City Record, some of the courts, and various charitable institutions which receive contributions under the State laws.

Commissioner Michael T. Daly presented the estimates for the Department of Public Works, asking for $3,617,732, against $3,018,000 allowed last year. The Mayor and his associates on the board got out their pruning knives and cut the estimate down to $3,244,880. The principal items, as allowed, were as follows:

For the maintenance of the aqueduct, $242,850; maintenance of boulevards and roads, $92,000; repairs to pipes and stop-cocks, $215,000; repairs of pavements, $400,000; repaving streets and avenues, $388,000; sewers, $110,000; lamps, gas, and electric lighting, $921,000; free baths, $48,000; laying pipes, $247,000; public buildings, $101,000.

The estimates for the Park Department were presented by Park Commissioner Tappen and Secretary Burns. They got an increase over last year's appropriation, but failed to obtain permission to increase the police force for the care of the transverse roads. The department received $1,096,455 for this year. Yesterday it was allowed $1,144,455 for 1894, including an item of $100,000 for the parks north of the Harlem River. Other items, as allowed, were:

General maintenance, $350,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, $70,000; Museum of Natural History, $65,000; the new aquarium at the Battery, $20,000; salaries of clerks and park policemen, $375,000; music in the parks, $27,500.

The Health Department, through President Wilson and Commissioner Edson asked for $486,248 and got $423,580. Their appropriation for $25,000 with which to build a house for the department's ambulances was rejected.

District Attorney Nicoll asked for $136,070 for salaries. The Mayor thought the figure excessive.

"I would have you know," said Mr. Nicoll to the Mayor, "that I would not come here and ask for this money if I did not believe it proper." "Well," replied the Mayor, "I will tell you, Mr. Nicoll, that we also have some duties to perform, and one of these will be not to allow any increase of salaries this year."

Mr. Nicoll was allowed $130,170 for salaries and $31,500 for contingencies.

When the Finance Department's estimates were considered provisions were made for paying $5,080,217 for interest on the city debt and $1,336,426 for redemption of the city debt. The Controller was allowed $301,700 for his salary list.

For the Mayor's office $28,000 was allowed, for the Aldermen $88,000, for judgments against the city $125,000, for the Law Department $200,700, for police courts $183,000, for districts courts $200,000, for the Department of Taxes and Assessments $128,220, for the Coroners' office $547,000, for the Commissioners of Accounts $32,500, for the Board of City Record $272,000, and for the Aguilar Free Library $5,000.

The board will meet again to-day.

ART FOR ENGLISH LABORERS.

The New London Gallery Opened by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Prince of Wales opened to-day the new gallery of fine arts in the South London Library. The purpose of those interested in the gallery has been to afford the laboring classes an opportunity to see the works of the best old and modern masters.

The Prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, rode in an open carriage from Marlborough House to the gallery. Great crowds lined the streets through which the royal party passed, and the Prince was cheered almost constantly. At the gallery he was received by the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Rochester, and several Academicians. In his speech, he dwelt upon the importance of acquainting the working people with the best forms of art and literature.

Thirty thousand pounds sterling have been expended upon the gallery, and a large fund is to be used to add to it periodically.

Fred Smith's Lost Money.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Fred A. Smith, an American, appeared in the Bow Street Police Court to-day as complainant against Ruddle, a waiter in the Victoria Hotel. Smith, who is stopping at the Victoria, accused the waiter of having stolen £95, dropped by him in the hotel smoking room.

He said that he went into the smoking room just after having changed a hundred-pound note at the cashier's desk, and shortly afterward missed the roll, in which he had wrapped all but £5. The waiting boy in the smoking room testified that he found the roll on the floor after Smith had gone and gave it to Ruddle, who returned to him £10 as hush money. The magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the boy's testimony lacked corroboration.

The Moorish Attack on Melilla.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Abbe Lerchundi, Superior of the Franciscan Order in Tangier, had a long conference with the Spanish Foreign Minister to-day, and will return to Africa to-morrow with secret instructions from the Government. Five Franciscan friars acquainted with the Moorish language and customs have already gone to Melilla to act as chaplains and interpreters to the Spanish troops. Abbe Lerchundi says that the Moorish authorities in Tangier and Fez disapprove the action of the Kabyles. The outbreak of the tribesmen is attributed to the intrigues of the notorious Moorish agitator, Maymon.

Bismarck's Strong Constitution.

HAMBURG, Oct. 9.—Dr. Schweninger told a friend yesterday that Prince Bismarck had shown surprising endurance during his journey. "He has recovered from the fatigue so completely," said Schweninger, "that I have more confidence than when I took over his treatment this year, that he will live ten years more. His last illness has proved the excellence of his constitution."

A Daughter for the Earl of Clancarty.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Countess of Clancarty gave birth to a daughter to-day. The Countess was formerly Belle Bilton, a music hall singer. She married the present Earl of Clancarty in 1889, when he was Lord Dunlo. He sued her for divorce in 1890, but the jury decided against him. After the verdict he became reconciled to her.

The Hungaria in Collision.

COXHAVEN, Oct. 9.—The German steamship Hungaria, which arrived here from New-York yesterday, ran into the steamers Ariadne and Blakenose while she was going to her dock. The Hungaria received small injury, but the other vessels were damaged badly. Nobody was hurt.

The Campania to be Altered.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Cunard Steamship Company will lay up the steamship Campania for a month this Winter, and have her altered in harmony with the plans of the Lucania.

Count de Lesseps Failing.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps has lost strength steadily in the last ten days, and is now moribund.

More Princeton Students Suspended.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Faculty to-night decided to suspend Gordon Johnson of Alabama, President of the sophomore class, for implication in the hazing of Leopold. Johnson was not an active participant in the hazing, and much sympathy is expressed for him. W. H. Fulper, '95, Flemington, N. J., a promising football man, was also suspended. Six sophomores have been suspended for the hazing. Four of this number were prominently identified with football interests here. Leopold had incurred the enmity of the football men by language used to the Captain of the scrub team.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

NEW BILLS AT THE THEATRES

MR. PINERO'S MORAL PLAY AT THE STAR A DISAPPOINTMENT.

This Seems to be Largely Due to Some Abominably Bad Acting by Mrs. Kendal and Her Company—That Sound Artist, Mr. Kendal, at His Best—Mr. Mansfield Warmly Welcomed at Herrmann's—Noisy Applause at Harrigan's for a New Piece—The Other New Plays.

As a matter of news it is as well to begin to-day's notice of the re-appearance of the Kendals with a plain statement of the facts that the Star Theatre was crowded to the doors last night, that everybody was there, including many of our English friends anxious to shake off their depression about the Valkyrie in contemplation of something English in American territory that is permanent and a joy forever; that the applause was plentiful, frequently hearty. These facts seem to indicate that the Kendals have lost none of their popularity in New-York, which is gratifying, for they are sound, capable, and high-minded actors, and they generally do things well.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Kendal's performance of the part of Paula Tanqueray in Mr. Pinero's new play was, as a whole, an example of abominably bad acting. It was tuned to the wrong key in the very beginning, and was false and overwrought, except in a few short passages, throughout.

Readers of The New-York Times already know all about this play and its great success at the St. James's Theatre in London. It is a beautiful example of dramatic workmanship, full of wit, humor, and pathos, but last night it seemed, to a sensitive observer, to produce no illusion.

The central character is not a type, but a rarity. Paula is an extraordinary woman. After eight years of a bad life she so charms a middle-aged gentleman, of good sense, who knows the ways of a wicked world thoroughly, that he marries her. The woman Mrs. Kendal portrayed could not have charmed a silly youth in his cups.

So far from failing to realize a "bad woman," as some of her friends here feared she would, she went to the other extreme—perhaps because of her earnest desire to make the meaning of the new play clear to dull and raw American minds. And throughout the piece where subtlety was looked for she was over frank and boisterous, frequently breaking out into a yell. While there was no visible reason in the beginning why Aubrey Tanqueray should have married her, there was none afterward why he should have continued to tolerate her in his home.

Not until the last part of the third act did Mrs. Kendal touch a true note, and there the action of the drama falls into purely conventional lines. There were, of course, many merely technical excellences in her performance. She knows her calling thoroughly, and her willful misreading of this new part was a sad disappointment to those persons who remembered her fine and thoughtful exposition of the traits of Millicent Boycott in "The Money Spinner."

Mr. Kendal played his part with that firmness of touch, that easy grace and strength in repose, we have come to look for in his acting. His Aubrey was just the man to fall in love with the real Paula, not with the violent, repellant Paula of Mrs. Kendal.

Mr. Dodson was put forward to represent British polite society, in the rôle of a man of the world, who is welcome everywhere. There is nothing difficult in this rôle for an actor who has diction and personal distinction. Mr. Dodson has diction, of a passable London kind, and some folks seem to think he can play everything from King Lear (possibly) to Billy Lackaday. As a matter of fact, he would not be tolerated in London in such parts as Cayley Drummle, and it is hard to understand why he is tolerated, and even admired, so far out of his line, by a public that knows the acting of W. J. Le Moyne and E. M. Holland.

Miss Annie Irish, the new ingénue of the Kendal company, is a pleasing young lady, with a retroussé nose and a degree of artistic skill not yet far enough advanced to be called "finished." She uses her hands and arms stiffly. But she has force and intelligence as well as good looks.

The company is otherwise competent, though the Hugh Ardale last night was a rather peevish person for a hero of any sort. The Mrs. Cortelyon was admirable. The play was tastefully set with new scenery and properly dressed.

Aubrey Tanqueray	W. H. Kendal
Sir George Orreyed	G. P. Huntley
Captain Hugh Ardale	Oscar Adye
Cayley Drummle	J. E. Dodson
Frank Misquith	James East
Gordon Jayne	George H. Gray
Morse	H. Deane
Lady Orreyed	Nellie Campbell
Mrs. Cortelyon	Mary Talbot
Ellean	Annie Irish
Paula	Mrs. Kendal

MR. MANSFIELD'S RETURN.

His Portrayal of "Beau Brummell" Presented at Herrmann's Theatre.

The unusual competition did not materially affect the success of the beginning of Richard Mansfield's engagement at Herrmann's Theatre last night. The house was crowded by a fashionable and appreciative audience, and Mr. Mansfield's exquisite embodiment of the late Georgian "glass of fashion and mold of form" was found to have all its old vitality, humor, and grace. The return of this original, ambitious, and always artistic actor is an event of equal importance with any other dramatic incident of this week, and the continued prosperity of so good and so earnest an actor, in these times of theatrical demoralization and transition, is a matter for public congratulation.

In his first week at Herrmann's, Mr. Mansfield will frequently change his bill, bringing forward some of the most successful plays in his remarkably rich repertory. For the details of the programme the reader is referred to the theatrical advertisements in The New-York Times.

Such a performance as his Beau Brummell is particularly well suited to the small stage he now occupies, but, indeed, all of Mr. Mansfield's work is so fine and so elaborate that to be best enjoyed it needs to be seen close at hand.

In his present engagement the music in the interludes is made an unusually agreeable feature, the band being under the competent leadership of Mr. Dannreuther. The company has been improved in several instances, and Miss Beatrice Cameron still retains the post of principal actress, lending in the play of "Beau Brummel" the charms of youth, beauty, and intelligence to a somewhat ungrateful rôle.

"THE WOOLLEN STOCKING."

Another Play Added to Mr. Harrigan's Already Long List.

It was difficult to decide whether the heat or the enthusiasm was the more noticeable at Harrigan's Theatre last evening. As neither affected the other the problem may as well be left unsolved. This will have two good effects—the avoidance of a tiresome treatise on ventilation and the giving of more attention to "The Woollen Stocking," which is, after all, the subject of these lines. Therein, it might be noted, these lines differ widely from Mr. Harrigan's new play, which deals extremely little with a coal mine of that peculiar name, but it fairly riots with New-York Irishmen, Jews, negroes, Germans—and politicians, who are a race by themselves.

These types were the play. That they were accurately pictured, and with a sympathy and knowledge that raised each scene, rough as many of them were, into the realm of real art, was manifest to everybody in the house, even to those whose personal observation had given them few original standards of comparison. Truth often has the admirable quality of addressing itself to the intuition, whose judgment is final and certain.

Studies of humanity, such as those Mr. Harrigan has been showing New-York for so many years are of value, not because they show phases of life among the lowly—whose life is of no more interest than any other—but because the life they illustrate is that of to-day and real. In "The Woollen Stocking" this is done quite as well as in any of its predecessors. There is little of the dramatic in it, much that is hardly a variant of scenes already familiar to everybody who has seen Mr. Harrigan's other plays, but it, like them, gives abundant opportunity for him and the other members of his company to exercise their powers, both of imitation and of creation. Some of them do the one and some the other, each with an almost equal reward of popular approval.

The intimacy of Mr. Harrigan's audiences with his actors is delightful. A shout or a laugh in the wings and everybody knows exactly who is coming and begins applause, which becomes a storm when the actor appears on the stage. Such welcomes greeted each of the prominent men and women in the company, last night, and to separate that portion of the play's obvious success that was due to personal affection for the players and that produced by the play itself would be impossible.

A Course Will Cure Rheumatism.
Russian and Turkish Baths, 18 Lafayette Place, one block east of Broadway. Finest in the country. —*Adv.*

As for the new songs, of which Mr. Braham has given "The Woollen Stocking" half a dozen, there could be no doubt that they were vehemently approved, and on their own merits. One of them, "Sergeant Hickey, of the G. A. R.," will be on the streets within a week and in the hand organs before a month.

Mr. Harry Fisher and Mrs. Yeamans have the best parts in the piece, notwithstanding the numberless meaty aphorisms Mr. Harrigan has reserved for himself, and which he propounded with great effect. Here are a few names of the almost endless cast:

Larry McLarney	Edward Harrigan
Cool Clinker	John Wild
Col. August Hoffmeyer	Joseph Sparks
Isidore Rosenstein	James B. Radcliffe
Cornelius Callahan	Harry Fisher
Mary Doyle	Charles F. McCarthy
Birdsall Birdseye	William West
Sisseretta Sicamore	John Decker
Albertina Lovegood	Hattie Moore
Nellie Dempsey	Emma Pollock
Lena Hoffmeyer	Fannie Batchelder
Honora Hickey	Annie Yeamans

GARDEN THEATRE.

Two Modern Italian Operas Presented the Same Night by Mr. Hinrichs.

A season of grand opera in Italian was opened at the Garden Theatre last night. The director and musical conductor of this season is Gustave Hinrichs, an earnest, industrious, and energetic musician, who has made a good reputation by catering to the taste of the public in other cities. It may be said at the outset that the performance last evening was uncommonly good for one offered at low prices. If the season is carried forward on the level established by the opening night, it will be a mistake on the part of the public to withhold its patronage.

The programme last evening embraced the two representative operas of the young Italian school—Mascagin's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci." At the first sight such an arrangement certainly seemed hazardous. It looked as if two operas so much akin in motive and treatment would not go well together. The result, however, was a pleasant surprise. Neither work seemed to suffer from juxtaposition with the other. On the contrary, Leoncavallo's work gained in effectiveness—though this must be attributed largely to the fact that the performance was a good deal better than the first given in this city.

It was said with considerable emphasis in these columns at that time that Leoncavallo's work would probably prove to be much finer when better performed. Such was the case. The depth of the emotional force in the stirring little opera was more clearly revealed last night, and it may now be said that it bears comparison with Mascagni's masterpiece extremely well. The resemblances which were noted at the first performance made themselves conspicuous last night, especially the love phrase, which is remarkably like the leading motive of the Easter hymn in "Cavalleria." But Leoncavallo's music unquestionably possesses abundant force and expressiveness of its own, and will court further study.

In "Cavalleria," Rita Elandi, soprano, made her New-York debut as Santuzza. She has a good, clear, and strong voice of sufficient compass, and she sings with judgment, if not always with convincing dramatic effect. Signor Guille was a good Turiddu. Signor Mareschalchi's performance of Alfio was graphic and forcible. The other members of the cast were tolerable. The chorus and the orchestra were acceptable.

In "I Pagliacci," some old friends were heard. Selma Koert-Kronold's performance of Nedda has gained in detail and grace, and last night it was excellent. Signor Campanari sang and acted Tonio admirably. Mr. Perry Averill was more than simply good as Sylvio, his work in the duet in the first act being thoroughly artistic. Signor Guille's Canio was most commendably sung, and the chorus and orchestra did their work excellently. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be given.

"Peaceful Valley" at Daly's.

Sol Smith Russell appeared in Edward E. Kidder's play, "Peaceful Valley," at Daly's Theatre last night.

The transition from "L'Enfant Prodigue" to Mr. Kidder's play, which is new to this city, is striking. The former is all action, the latter is lacking in this quality.

The story of "Peaceful Valley" is simple. The scene is laid in the White Mountains. Hosea Howe, a gawky country youth who is paying his way through college by acting as a waiter at a fashionable hotel, falls in love with Virgie Rand, the daughter of a wealthy New-Yorker. A conventional villain, who has wronged Hosea's sister, appears in the first act. Hosea's search for his sister, his love making, and his quaint sayings sustain the interest throughout the three acts. The climax is reached when the erring daughter, who, after all, was married to the man who sought to deceive her, is returned to the sorrowing mother and Hosea is happily united to his choice. Another pair of youthful lovers, a typical Yankee landlord, and a reformed gambler, are introduced effectively.

Mr. Kidder has written an interesting play of New-England life, which is likely to be popular, even if it is preachy. The fact that the central character neither smokes, drinks, swears, nor gambles will not detract from its interest.

The character of Hosea Howe is well suited to Mr. Russell's talent as an entertainer. He was liberally applauded last night, and at the close of the second act had to make a speech. He told the audience, which, he said, was more discriminating and lacked the boisterousness of Chicago theatregoers, that he was glad to feel that "Peaceful Valley" pleased them. His last appearance at Daly's, he acknowledged, had not been a cyclonic financial success. He hoped that the congregation would pay a little more attention to the contribution box this time.

The minor characters were well sustained, especially by Miss Minnie Radcliffe, as Virgie Rand, and Alfred Hudson, as Jotham Ford. Orrin Johnson, Charles Jackson, Marion Lester, and Annie Blancke were in the satisfactory cast.

The German Plays.

"Heimath," (Home,) a drama in four acts by Hermann Sudermann, was produced last evening at the Irving Place Theatre before a good house. The heroine of the plot, which is laid in a German provincial town, is Magda, the daughter of Col. Schwartze, a retired officer and strict home disciplinarian. She leaves home because she cannot get along with her stepmother, and will not marry Pastor Heffterdingk, her father's choice.

Twelve years later a celebrated prima donna visits the town, and is recognized as Magda. A reconciliation follows, and she settles a handsome sum on her sister Marie, who is engaged to her cousin, Lieut. Max. Among the visitors she recognizes Dr. von Keller, who had wronged her while she was struggling for recognition on the stage in Berlin, and she bitterly denounces him. Her father learns the secret, and challenges Keller, but desists when Keller offers to marry Magda, who first consents, but finally refuses. Her father tries to shoot her, but falls powerlesss, and, while dying, forgives her.

The rôle of Magda was played by Charlotte Durand, who was much applauded. Mathien Pfeil appeared as Col. Schwartze, Hubert Reusch as Dr. von Keller, and Carl Thalman as the pastor.

A Change at the Eden Musee.

The Eden Musee began its Fall and Winter term last night with an especially strong bill. There were many novelties of an interesting character.

Mlle. Delmore, who is described on the programme as the "Empress of serpentine dancers and creatress (sic) of all she does, in three original creations," is, despite the fact that she is weighed down by such a eulogy, pleasing and graceful. Her dances are new and pretty. Another dancer, of a different type, is Mlle. Nevada. Her Indian shadow dance is a novel thing. Miss Mae Bruce, a soprano singer, rendered in an effective way several operatic airs. Master Winfred Young, a boy soprano, is also "a strong card."

The other features, while not new, are none the less acceptable. These are M. Delprade in his bird and animal imitations, Mlle. Otillie in her character songs and dances, and Miss Maud Madison in the diverting crinoline dance.

The Eden Musee is worthy a visit this week. Robert Grau, the irrepressible impresario, has bobbed up here as stage manager.

The Fever Scourge in Georgia.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 9.—Twenty-nine new cases of yellow fever were reported this morning, twenty-six of the victims being colored people. Four cases were discharged as cured. There is one new case on St. Simon's Island, and Dr. Tuter is ill of it at Jesup. The weather is fair and warm.

Wilson's Calisaya is pronounced the best by physicians on account of its purity.—*Adv.*

CHICAGO'S DAY AT THE FAIR

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS HELP TO CELEBRATE IT.

More Than Double the Greatest Crowd Previously Congregated on the Exposition Grounds—Probably the Largest Concourse of People Ever Known—All the Buildings Handsomely Decorated—Grand Musical Festival in Which Thousands Participated—A Variety of Interesting Exercises.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Seven hundred thousand persons, said to be the greatest crowd ever congregated, visited the World's Fair to-day, breaking the greatest one-day record at Paris by many thousand, surpassing the "big day" figures of any other exposition ever held, and establishing a mark which it is safe to predict the present generation will never see attained again.

When the morning sun, looking through a light mist, peeped over the white peristyle at 5 o'clock, many persons were nearing the different entrances to the ground, and by the time the gates opened, at 6:30 o'clock, fully 1,000 people besieged each passage eager for admission. From that hour until late in the afternoon there was a constant jam at every gate.

The Department of Admission had an extra force on duty, and every turnstile was kept registering at its highest speed. Yet these facilities were inadequate.

Superintendent Tucker at 1 o'clock ordered every wagon gate opened and stationed a corps of men at each gate to take tickets, relieving the pressure from without to a marked degree. When it was seen at 4 o'clock that the crowds had diminished sufficiently to permit of their being successfully handled by the regular entrances, the wagon gates were closed after 500,000 people had been admitted. To this vast army 181,000 were added in the next three hours.

The glorious October weather, and the grandness of Chicago Day at the fair kept the crowds coming all afternoon and evening.

A conservative estimate at midnight places the attendance for the day at 700,000. The official figures will not be given out before to-morrow as the great mass of tickets has nearly swamped the department of admissions. Previous to to-day the palm for large attendance rested with Independence Day, July 4, when the attendance was 283,273. Other days notable for great crowds are: Illinois Day, 243,951; Transportation Day, 231,522; Polish Day, (last Saturday,) 222,176; Knights of Honor Day, 215,643; Pennsylvania Day, 203,460, and Railroad Day, 202,376. The total number of paid admissions since the opening of the fair is 16,492,070. The greatest day at Paris was 397,150, and at Philadelphia 217,526.

Every exposition building, great and small, was decorated especially in honor of Chicago, but the Illinois Building was the most gorgeous of all. The dome was covered with flags and streamers, which fluttered in the mild morning breeze. The walls, wings, and roofs of the other buildings were brilliant with colors of all nations.

The first event arranged by the World's Fair Committee of the Chicago Common Council took place at 9 o'clock and was in commemoration of Chicago's birth and early history. The old Pottawatomie chief, Simon Pokaron, whose father, Leopold, deeded the land upon which Chicago is built, had been induced to come from his home in Hartford, Mich., for Chicago Day. He stood beside the Columbian bell with uncovered head in the dress of the white man and received the homage of thousands. He was born sixty-three years ago Sept. 27 last, on the day that the transfer deed was delivered to the agents of the United States Government.

By his side stood the most picturesque figure among more than 500,000 people. His dress consisted of a heavy and varied coat of paint on his face, body, and limbs, a headdress of feathers, and a breech clout of beaded buckskin. He wore moccasins and looked a typical Indian on the war path, although he came with a message of peace, standing as a historic figure between the Chicago of yesterday and the Chicago of to-day. He was Chief John Young, sixty years of age, who came from the Pottawattomie Reservation, near Miles, Mich., to tell the people of all nations that his father, who bore the same name, christened the World's Fair city "Chicago," which, literally interpreted, means "where the skunk dwells."

These two old and feeble Pottawattomie chiefs were the idols of the hour.

Later there was a grand concert, in which a chorus of 2,000, accompanied by an enormous aggregation of musicians, sang patriotic songs.

Other interesting exercises followed, and at night there was a grand illumination.

JACKSON OFFERS TO WITHDRAW.

Head of Iowa Republican Ticket Worried by His Pension Record.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Mr. Jackson has proposed to withdraw from the head of Iowa's Republican ticket. He informed certain Republicans who called upon him here yesterday that he had told the State Committee the whole story of his disbarment and announced his willingness to retire if the committee desired him to do so or believed his candidacy would lead to defeat or his withdrawal would save the ticket.

He further said to his callers that he did not think he would be defeated. He figured that the Democratic vote would fall 25,000 short of the Republican vote, and that of this 25,000 the Prohibitionists would get 15,000, leaving the Republicans 10,000 plurality.

Judge Lett of The Dubuque Times said in reply that if Jackson should be cut as badly throughout the State as he will be in Dubuque County, 10,000 plurality might not save him.

Jackson talked freely about the pension scandal. He said it was a blotch upon his record, but that when he entered the lists for the Governorship he did not anticipate that he would be confronted with it. His disbarment had been mentioned in his campaign for Secretary of State and had been promptly denounced as a campaign lie and that had settled it.

When the scandal was resurrected recently, he said, Chairman Blythe of the State Committee published an article in The Des Moines Register dismissing the affair as a trifling misunderstanding between lawyer and client and pronouncing the story false. But Mr. Blythe was in the dark. He had little knowledge of the facts and no knowledge of the records in the Pension Office.

Mr. Jackson said that when these records were published he was abroad campaigning and had not seen the publication. He received a telegram inquiring about it. He replied: "See Blythe in The Des Moines Register office."

Reaching home two weeks ago Sunday he opened a paper in which he found his letters to Ellis and Henderson, Kirkwood's entry, and the entire record in his case published. When he saw it he was surprised and dismayed. He had telegraphed, "See The Des Moines Register" in the belief that his letters to Ellis and Henderson had not been preserved, and that the Pension Office records showed the mere facts of his disbarment and his reinstatement.

Mr. Jackson further said that he wrote to Henderson in the belief that Henderson had seen a letter to Ellis other than the one recently published. In the letter he gave Ellis a statement of his account and demanded payment. If he had known the letters now published were on file he would have asked that this other one be filed also.

Further, he said that in his inquiry to Ellis, "Do you catch my meaning?" it was not intended to suggest that he intended to bribe Government officials. His meaning was that he intended to employ a pension attorney at Washington who could, by personal influence with the officials, have the Ellis claim advanced.

Better Street-Car Facilities.

Unavoidable delay has occurred in the construction of the Columbus and Ninth Avenue extension of the Broadway Cable Road, and the west side is now incommoded because of it. It has therefore been decided to establish a route through Ninth, Columbus, and Amsterdam Avenues to Fifty-ninth Street, through Fifty-ninth Street to Sixth Avenue, and thence through Sixth Avenue to the terminal of the Sixth Avenue route. Passengers will be allowed to take transfers to and from the Broadway cable line at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, and only one fare will be required to travel over these new routes, which give to west-siders the opportunity to ride from their homes to the shopping and amusement district of the city for 5 cents. Hans S. Beattie, Treasurer of the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, announces arrangements have been made for a number of new street-car routes, which are to be of great benefit and convenience to the residents of the west side.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President has appointed George Sauter of Stamford, Conn., Commercial Agent of the United States at Glauchau, Germany.

One or Two Will Cure Your Cold.
Russian and Turkish Baths, 18 Lafayette Place, near 4th St. Best equipped baths in America.—*Adv.*

THE REPEAL MEN CONFIDENT.

Relying on Continuous Sessions to Force a Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Under all the discussion that has been heard around the halls of the Senate to-day, while the repeal bill was before that excessively deliberate body, there were more suggestions for compromise. The silver men, as the opportunity for repeal approaches are more delighted than ever with suggestions, and they are less composed as they consider the chances for repeal. That was shown in the historical character of the speeches of Harris and Wolcott.

The advocates of repeal have come, by this time, to know just who the stanch supporter of the repeal bill are and which alleged repeal men are talking one way and working the other, hoping against the passage of the bill. But with a strong push for repeal there is no doubt that it can be passed. A member of the Cabinet said this afternoon that he had no doubt whatever that the bill would be disposed of this week, "and satisfactorily," he added.

As the Cabinet is a unit with the President in advocating the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase clause, it is evident that this Cabinet officer had been informed that the plans of the repealers had been so well made that they would not fail. With all the talk of compromise, there is as yet no plan of compromise that some of the silver men do not scoff at, and the three Populist Senators will always refuse to take anything except free coinage at the existing legal ratio.

The confidence of the silver men in the report that in twenty-four hours after the continuous session has begun the repealers will be convinced that a vote will be impossible is the last bluff of the opposition. It would be easy to retort in kind, and say that before a day has been spent in the Senate Chamber without adjournment the silver men will yield. They ought to yield at once, if they are in the minority, and not further draw upon the Senate the disgrace which the body has in part earned for its feebleness. It is approaching continuous sessions as if they were something heroic. In regard to their creature comforts, Senators are as dependent upon the clock as any hod carrier in Washington. They do not care to work more than eight hours a day in any cause.

TENNESSEE'S SENATORS REBUKED.

Knoxville Business Men Urge the Passage of the Repeal Bill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—At a large and representative meeting of business men held here to-day resolutions were adopted expressing the belief that the alarming condition of the country arises from the operation of the Sherman Silver act. The resolutions adopted were:

> We unhesitatingly say that in taking the position they do on this vitally important question the Senators from Tennessee do not represent the sentiments, feelings, and wishes of a large majority of the people of this State, and we therefore charge them with being unfaithful to the great trust confided to them, in that they have blinded their eyes to the interests of their constituents and following in the footsteps of demagogues they have placed their hopes and desires for political preferment above duty to their State.

The resolution further charges Senators Harris and Bate with lending themselves as instruments to be used by men interested in the production of silver. The action of Congressman Patterson in voting for repeal is commended, as also that of Senator Voorhees in urging a continuous session of the Senate. The resolutions were adopted with but a single dissenting voice.

John F. Walsh Appointed Port Warden.

Gov. Flower yesterday appointed John F. Walsh of this city Port Warden of the Port of New-York in the place of Michael C. Murphy, resigned.

Mr. Walsh is a member of the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, where Police Justice Burke is leader and was appointed at the request of the Tammany organization. He resides at 114 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and has for some time been employed by the Board of Education as a truant officer. He stumped the State for Flower in the campaign of 1891, following up the "fake" labor agitators sent out by the Republican managers.

The place is worth from $2,500 to $3,000 per year.

Col. Murphy resigned when he was appointed an Excise Commissioner.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, cooler, west winds, becoming variable and shifting to east.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly cooler, west winds, becoming variable and shifting to east. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in the interior of North Carolina, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, slightly warmer in extreme Northern Georgia, variable winds.

WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, north to east winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in the interior, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, south to west winds.

ARKANSAS, fair, cooler in western portion, south to west winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, south winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, warmer in West Virginia, Western New-York, and Northern Ohio, winds shifting to southeast. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in extreme north portion, cooler in Western Illinois, southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness in Upper Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, warmer in Michigan and Eastern Wisconsin, cooler in Western Wisconsin, southeast winds, increasing in force.

MINNESOTA, fair, except showers in extreme north portion, cooler, southeast, shifting to northwest winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, cooler, south, shifting to west, winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, except showers in Northern North Dakota, cooler, west to north winds. MONTANA, generally cloudy, with showers in east portion, warmer, except cooler in extreme east portion, westerly winds.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The storm central north of Lake Superior Sunday night has advanced to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. The storm which appeared over the middle plateau region has moved northeastward to the Western Dakotas. An area of high barometer has appeared over the lake regions, and the barometer is high thence to the Gulf of Mexico.

A marked fall in the temperature has occurred over the middle plateau region, and the temperature has fallen over the great lakes. Elsewhere it is generally higher. Showers have occurred in Northern New-England, the Florida Peninsula, and from the northeastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, north of the thirty-fifth parallel. Generally fair weather is indicated, except over the Florida Peninsula, where showers will occur, and in Montana and North Dakota, where the weather will be cloudy, with rain.

A report from Santiago de Cuba, dated midnight of the 8th, reports a brisk north-northeast wind, attending a cyclonic disturbance, to the south-southeast of that place. The influence of this storm will probably be felt over the Florida Peninsula Tuesday.

This morning a heavy east swell is reported at Highland Light, Mass., and a swell at Long Branch, N. J., with light southwest to west winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	56°	59°	3:30 P. M.	61°	78°
6 A. M.	55°	58°	6 P. M.	57°	75°
9 A. M.	55°	62°	9 P. M.	52°	69°
12 M.	61°	72°	12 P. M.	49°	60°

Average temperature yesterday	66⅝°
Average for same date last year	55¾°
Average for same date last fifteen years	58⅞°

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1 A. M. Monday to 1:30 A. M. Tuesday.)

1 A. M.—524 First Avenue; owners, E. and P. Marren of 344 East Thirty-first Street; damage trifling; insured; cause, incendiarism.

9:45 A. M.—123 Elizabeth Street; Josie Bettelin; damage trifling; cause, lamp explosion.

10:50 A. M.—37 Clarkson Street; Annie McCabe; damage, $25; cause unknown.

2:23 P. M.—3,668 Third Avenue; owner, John Weber; damage, $25; insured; cause unknown.

5:15 P. M.—326 East Houston Street; Jacob Schwartz; damage trifling; cause, oilstove explosion.

5:20 P. M.—126 Goerck Street; Max Guchinsky; damage trifling; insured; cause unknown.

6 P. M.—168 Ridge Street; Louis Friedman; damage trifling; insured; cause, lamp explosion.

6:47 P. M.—29 Sullivan Street; Ferdinanto Dognino; damage, to contents, $75; to building, $300; cause unknown.

7:10 P. M.—214 East Fifty-sixth Street; L. Wilke; damage, $25; insured; cause, lamp explosion.

8:30 P. M.—309 East Sixty-first Street; Nellie Kinnnington; damage, $500; uninsured; cause, lamp explosion.

9:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; James Smith; damage trifling; cause unknown.

$18 Excursions to the Columbian Exposition.
Pennsylvania Railroad Wednesday, Oct. 11. Tourist agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Allegheny Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9:00 A. M. Other dates Oct. 17 and 21.—*Adv.*

WILL NOT VOTE FOR MAYNARD

A Big Bolt Predicted in the City of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Franklin D. Locke leaves no doubt where he stands in the fight against Maynard. He came out boldly against Maynard last Saturday. He says:

"I shall vote for Bartlett unless an independent candidate shall be nominated by the decent Democrats, and I don't care much about that. I should rather make my vote count as much as possible, and it would go about twice as far for Bartlett as for an independent Democrat in defeating Maynard.

"Judge Bartlett is an excellent candidate in every respect, a first-class lawyer, and above reproach.

"There are 7,000 Democrats in Buffalo who think as I do about it."

"Is there any probability that an independent candidate will be nominated for the Court of Appeals?" asked the reporter to whom Mr. Locke was talking.

"It has been talked of," Mr. Locke replied. "It would be a good deal of trouble, however, and I don't see any use of it."

"Are you going to support Maynard?" Mayor Bishop was asked yesterday.

"No," he replied, "I shall not support him."

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

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- Coney Island prize ring.
- Park Commissioner Dana's speedway plan.
- An international congress to discuss fish culture.
- Lost her three children.
- Ferdinand Ward's forthcoming book.
- Brooklyn politicians worried.
- Report of the Federal executive departments.
- The turret controversy.

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- Financial and commercial.
- Anti-Semitism's false basis.
- Advertisements—Financial, insurance.

Page 11.

- Sporting news.
- New-York court calendars.
- Markets.
- Excursion advertisements.
- Public and legal notices.

Page 12.

- Markets.
- Post Office notice.
- Shipping, steamboat, and railroad advertisements.
- Proposals.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning The New-York Daily Times consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

Russia Passengers Being Transferred.

QUARANTINE, L. I., Oct. 9.—Many of the passengers of the Hamburg-American steamship Russia, detained at Quarantine, because on her arrival she reported five deaths at sea from causes not definitely determined, have already been transferred to Hoffman Island, and the remainder will probably be sent there to-morrow morning. Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Byron visited the two patients at Swinburne Island, and on his return Dr. Jenkins reported the death of Ida Aue, thirty years old, from causes not yet known. The passengers sent to Hoffman Island have been thoroughly inspected, and though no cases of cholera have been discovered, Dr. Jenkins deems it prudent to detain them for several days. After all the passengers have been taken off the Russia, the ship will be thoroughly disinfected and, after two or three days, may be allowed to go up to the city.

American Prisons Didn't Suit Him.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 9.—The Rev. Charles Cook, Baptist minister of London, England, has visited the principal prisons of the United States, and is now visiting the prisons of Canada. He found discipline lax in the American prisons. At Sing Sing he saw one prisoner reading the daily papers, while another was making himself a cup of tea on a gas stove in his cell. Mr. Cook thinks the Canadian prisons a golden mean between English severity and American laxity.

THE HANDSOME FURNITURE that FLINT & CO. (14th St.) hurried over from Paris is now being sold very cheap, as room cannot be spared to keep it.—*Adv.*

Around the earth, in every land,
By every stream that I'm aware of,
In every town, they understand
How teeth may best be taken care of.
From Jersey flats to Birmah's mount
They sing the praise of SOZODONT.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

Kenesha. E. & W. Leota.
TWO NEW COLLARS.

MARRIED.

BEACH—SHORT.—On Monday, Oct. 9, at East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. E. S. Tipple, ANNIE GLEASON, daughter of John C. Short, to FERDINAND BEACH, M. D., of New-York.

CURTISS—ELY.—On Oct. 3, 1893, at the residence of the bride, 1,921 Indiana Av., Chicago, Ill., by Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., HENRY CURTISS of New-York and Mrs. FRANCES E. ELY. No cards.

McKEEVER—WEBB.—On Oct. 7, at Trinity Church, Shelburne, Vt., by the Rev. Benj. Atwell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Baker of Princeton, FRANCES CONVERSE, daughter of the late J. Converse Webb, to ROBERT TOWNSEND McKEEVER.

DIED.

Behm, Mrs. Esther M.
Cranitch, J. A.
Droste, Howard H.
Field, Mary.
Kutz, J. Charles.
Lewis, Grace.
Powers, Walter H.
Skene, Mrs. Mary.
Southgate, Hiram H.
Stewart, Mary R. R.
Van Duzer, Margaret R.

BEHM.—On Monday, Oct. 9, 1893, Mrs. ESTHER MORRIS BEHM, daughter of the late William C. Hancock of Philadelphia.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Giles E. Taintor, 128 West 57th St., on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CRANITCH.—On Sunday, Oct. 8, after a lingering illness, JEREMIAH A. CRANITCH, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth Leonard.

Funeral on Wednesday morning from his residence, 233 West 34th St., thence to St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. for the repose of his soul.

DROSTE.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 9, 1893, HOWARD HOBURG, youngest son of Charles F. and Elise M. Droste, aged 4 years and 3 months.

FIELD.—At Port Chester, N. Y., tenth month, (Oct.,) 8, 1893, MARY FIELD, daughter of the late James Field, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on fifth day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Chester on arrival of the 1:03 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot, New-Haven Railroad.

KUTZ.—On Sunday, Oct. 8, 1893, J. CHARLES KUTZ, son of the late Erasmus A. and Eliza T. Kutz.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 211 Dean St., Brooklyn. Interment Wednesday morning.

LEWIS.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 8, GRACE, widow of William Lewis, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 751 Lexington Avenue.

POWERS.—On Friday evening, Oct. 6, WALTER H. POWERS, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 8 West 50th St., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SKENE.—On Monday, Oct. 9, at 329 Broadway, Astoria, L. I., Mrs. MARY SKENE, widow of Thomas Skene, in her 65th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Interment, Cold Spring, N. Y., Thursday morning.

SOUTHGATE.—At Astoria, L. I., Oct. 9, HIRAM HORATIO, son of the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., aged 28 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 4 P. M.

STEWART.—Entered into rest, from Newport, Rhode Island, on Saturday morning, Oct. 7, 1893, MARY ROGERS RHINELANDER, daughter of the late William C. Rhinelander and Mary Rogers, his wife, and widow of the late Lispenard Stewart.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock.

VAN DUZER.—Departed this life, Oct. 8, 1893, MARGARET R. VAN DUZER, daughter of the late Samuel and Ursula Van Duzer of Orange County, N. Y.

Funeral strictly private.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

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PLACE OF BRUISES, NOT BATHS.

Witnesses Tell What Happened in the Reformatory Bathroom.

ELMIRA, Oct. 9.—At the fourth day's session of the Reformatory Investigating Committee witnesses for the prosecution were heard.

Richard J. Murray, formerly Superintendent of the printing department of the reformatory, was the first witness. He described what he knew of paddling. He knew Consecutive Number 5,355, a young man named Murray, who died in the hospital. He saw the convict's eyes blackened after coming out of the bathroom. He also saw Convict McLaughlin, who was hardly able to stand up after being paddled, but who was sent to work.

Judson E. Spaulding, an ex-convict, testified that he saw Convict Murray taken to the bathroom several times. After being taken from there on one occasion he saw Murray's eyes black and swollen. He learned that Murray died shortly afterward in the hospital.

The record of Convict Murray was next taken up. The death record showed that he died on June 10, 1893, of pneumonia. At this time Chairman Craig announced that during the testimony of inmates the officers of the institution and the Board of Managers would be excluded from the room.

Emmett Hildebrant Breesport, a former employe of the reformatory, testified that he had heard the cries of inmates who were being paddled in the bathroom. He had seen men being assisted from the bathroom.

E. A. McLoughlin of Horseheads said he was once employed in the reformatory. He did ironwork, and had seen prisoners chained in solitary cells. He thought the same prisoners were chained there from three to seven days, but wasn't positive. He saw Superintendent Brockway fell a man in the yard one day. He also saw Keeper McKelvey strike a prisoner on the head with a cane in the presence of Mr. Brockway. He saw McKelvey knock several men down.

McKelvey was murdered several years ago by a convict.

John Palmer, the Collector of the town of Veteran, testified that he was once a reformatory guard, and had seen convicts with their eyes blackened and their faces bruised, after leaving the bathroom.

The Rev. J. J. Bloomer, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, who has said mass for the benefit of the Catholic prisoners at the reformatory, testified that he had seen the backs of the prisoners bruised. The convicts told him they had been severely punished in the bathroom by Mr. Brockway. One of these convicts had a very sore back from the blows he said he had received.

ONE OF BELMONT'S RIDERS SHOT.

Killed by Another Rider, Who Claims the Shooting Was Accidental.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 9.—Charles Swinson, seventeen years old, a rider employed on the nursery stock farm of August Belmont, at North Babylon, was shot and instantly killed by Dennis Sullivan, a fellow-rider, at noon to-day. Sullivan protests the shooting was accidental. He says they were in their bedroom and were cleaning their revolvers. They began fooling and snapping the pistols at each other.

Sullivan's pistol, which, he says, he thought was empty, suddenly went off. The bullet penetrated Swinson's temple and lodged in the brain. Sullivan ran from the room and threw the pistol in a cesspool. When questioned about the shooting he said Swinson had shot himself. Afterward he told of snapping the pistols at each other. Sullivan is under surveillance, but has not yet been put under arrest.

The foreman and hands on the farm profess to believe the shooting was accidental. A rumor that could not be verified said the shooting was the result of a quarrel. Sullivan's pistol was found to contain a ball cartridge and the empty shell from which the fatal shot was fired.

THINK THEY HAVE A BURGLAR.

Supposed Leader of the Long Island Thieves Arrested in Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 9.—The authorities of this place feel certain they have obtained a clue to the perpetrators of the robberies that have recently been committed on Long Island. They believe a man arrested last night by Constable Tiedeman is the leader of the robbers. The man was driving a wagon loaded with a promiscuous lot of goods through the village. The wagon contained harness, carriage cushions, blankets, clothing, and store articles. Smith Williams of East Willeston identified some of the articles as his property. The prisoner said he had been to Amityville. He will have a hearing before Justice Clowes to-morrow on a charge of burglary.

During the past week the burglars have turned their attention to the village of Pearsalls. The road house of John Battcher was entered and the money drawer rifled of $15. The houses of P. P. Hunt, H. L. Parmlee, Mrs. Helen Sealey, Robert Pentecost, Elbert Abrams, and Calvin Abrams were entered the same night and numerous articles of value, including money, jewelry, silverware, and clothing stolen.

Placards offering a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the burglars have been posted in the southside villages.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; good reference; also personal. K. Q., 208 East 44th St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in private family as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference, or can see lady; no cards. Call, for two days, 434 West 50th St., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; has nine years' city reference from last employer. M. L. G., 184 East 76th St., Maginn's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; flat preferred; good city reference. J. C., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; two years' reference; last employer can be seen. 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references. 366 West 35th St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; one and a half years' reference. 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; city or country; good city reference. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid; is good plain sewer; has first-class city references. 402 East 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl in private family as chambermaid and do plain sewing; good reference. 336 East 39th St., two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in first-class family; best city reference. 587 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss girl as first-class chambermaid; city or country. M. G., 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with children; best of city references. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family; good reference. 85 Christopher St., care of Mrs. Kearney.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an excellent English girl as chambermaid; will take waiting in a small family; best reference. K. B., 65 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; city references. 174 East 63d St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant as chambermaid; first-class city references. 223 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a girl willing and obliging; reference. Call Tuesday 673 8th Av., between 42d and 43d St.; third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced chambermaid; would do plain sewing or wait on lady; best city reference. S. A., 397 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; good reference. M. G., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; city references. 211 West 36th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, with best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 707 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in private American family. 1,040 3d Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Respectable girl; Protestant; as chambermaid in private family. Maid, 431 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; three years' reference from last place. 248 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in private family; best of reference. Care of Gulick, 877 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 642 Columbus Av., tailor store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to care for grown up children; can be seen at present employer's from 9 to 10 o'clock. L. F. Dommerich, 180 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands care of silver and all kinds of salads; three years' city references. 512 West 57th St.; ring once; from 10 to 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a faithful young woman; a first-class chambermaid; four years' and a half reference. Present employer's, 7 East 72d St., between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a capable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit plain garments; sew on machine; wait on lady or children; city reference. K. R., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of growing children; eight years' city reference. N. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid in a private family; would assist with other work; willing and obliging; city reference. M. M., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with growing children or wait on a lady. 16 West 50th St., present employer's, between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in any way; has eight years' best city references. A. W., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; reference. 223 East 58th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and lady's maid in small private family; best city reference. 156 East 53d St.; ring Saunders's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; will assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. 220 West 35th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A competent chambermaid would do plain sewing; highest city reference. Call from 10 to 3, 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls as chambermaid and waitress; can take waiting alone or chamberwork alone; good city references. 440 West 58th St., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl; understands her work thoroughly; best references. 220 East 33d St.; ring Dahlqvist's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. 234 East 36th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and take care of a growing child; will be found willing and obliging; references. 134 West 62d St.; 10 till 5.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Present employer's, 250 West 57th St., The Rutland, from 2 to 5.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as excellent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 210 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 115 West 53d St.; ring McGlynn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable German girl as chambermaid or waitress in an American family; no office cards. Mrs. Stadtman, 418 East 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist with laundry work or any other work; do not call after 5; no cards. 478 3d Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last employer; no cards. 432 West 49th St., Carroll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German person; willing to assist in laundry, or can do plain sewing; best city references. R. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on lady; excellent reference. 73 Amsterdam Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; city reference. F. S., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and to do sewing or assist with waiting; first-class reference. M. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. M. H., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

SECOND CHAMBERMAID.—In a first-class family; best city reference. 106 East 52d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady, experienced and capable, to elderly lady or invalid; will assist with housekeeping and be otherwise useful; references. E. C. L., Box 215 Times.

COMPANION AND ATTENDANT TO AN INVALID lady going South; best of references given. L. A. Sawyer, 231 East 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good plain washer, good baker; understands her business; best city references. 116 East 53d St; ring Mrs. Colter's bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good city references. 56 West 35th St.

COOK.—By good cook; understands bread and biscuits; best city references; would do coarse washing; no one but private families need call. 116 East 32d St.; ring Ward's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist with washing or ironing; city or country; good baker; reference. 113 West 15th St., first floor, rear.

COOK.—By a good family cook; can make excellent soups and dessert; excellent baker; best city reference; will do little washing. 126 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, and pastry; good city reference. 162 West 103d St., first floor; ring List's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; wash and iron; good reference. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; can furnish first-class references from prominent families. C. H. M., 139 West 29th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls as cook and waitress; no objection to chamberwork. 20 East 69th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; is a first-rate family cook; best of reference from her last place. M. K., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced person as plain cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; personal reference. 56 West 83d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; has the best city reference from last place. 300 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a neat, economical German; is a very good cook; will assist with washing; can furnish best reference; country only. 136 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and assist with washing and ironing. Present employer, 255 West 104th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; good city reference. 167 St. Nicholas Av., between 118th and 119th Sts.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in an American family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 213 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; five years' reference from last employer. 15 East 57th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds fine cooking; good baker; good city reference; lady can be seen. B., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; do plain washing; good baker; in private family; good city reference. 159 West 19th St., store.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman; will do coarse washing; city reference. 54 East 88th St., basement.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable American Protestant as cook and to do washing and ironing; best city reference. 112 West 16th St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; day or week; excellent references. M. F., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook; bread and biscuit maker; help with wash; small private family. M. Lawlor, 325 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent plain cook in American family; best city reference. 164 East 53d St.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; meats, soups, entrées, and desserts; good baker; good reference. 210 East 44th St., care Mrs. Daly.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; can be seen at last employer's. 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; best city reference. M. R., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; can give best of city references; wages, $50. Louise, 1 East 57th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook and assist with washing; best of city references. 341 East 14th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; city or country; best city references. M. G., 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. Call, for two days, Miss M. Kohn, 874 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; good city reference; no washing; private family. R. B., 159 East 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; good references from last employer; lady can be seen. 706 3d Av., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook and to assist with washing; best city reference from last place. 325 East 37th St.; no cards.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Protestant girls; competent cook and chambermaid; three years' city reference from last employer; no cards; two days. 325 West 43d St., first floor; ring Morris's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by a competent woman; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, entrees, and desserts; can take entire charge; four years' city reference. 236 West 35th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; long experience in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, game, and desserts; first-class city references. Lizzie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife is a good cook, knowing baking and pastry; husband is a good butler; in a private family; two years with last employer. 116 West 26th St., basement.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; has lived with good families, and has excellent city reference. 300 West 37th St.

COOK — KITCHENMAID — CHAMBERMAID.—By three Swedish girls; to go together in private family; good personal reference. C. W., care Mrs. Hamstrand, 426 2d Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook by the day or week; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. M. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; with city reference. 101 Park Av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, CHAMBERMAID and Waitress, or Nurse.—By two young North Ireland Protestant girls; first-class references; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts; competent in all branches; first-class references. K. H., 157 4th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, from $25 to $30; best city reference. C. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; does not object to boarding house or short distance in country; good reference. 448 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook in private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, jellies, and desserts; excellent baker; best city reference. 100 West 28th St., third floor, front.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together, as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups and pastry and all kinds of game; excellent baker; private family; good city reference. 126 West 18th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent North German as cook in private American family; will go short distance in the country; best reference; wages, $22 to $25. 877 6th Av., care of Mrs. Flescher.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; good cooking; new and fancy cooking; large dinners; Washington or city; English Protestant; good references. V. R., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook to assist at washing in private family; understands her business in all its branches; four years' reference. 874 Lexington Av.

COOK, &c.—By a neat young French girl; first-class cook; has friend who is nurse and good seamstress; city or out; references. 223 East 59th St., one flight, back, left.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook; understands all branches in cooking; gentlemen's club or private boarding house; best city reference. 174 7th Av.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent family cook in private family; also, first-class laundress; best city reference. 222 West 30th St., first floor.

COOK.—By fully competent cook; thoroughly understands her duties; in private family; do little coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; by young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; bread and biscuit a specialty; first-class city reference. 5 East 56th St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; soups, meats, desserts, bread, and pastry; coarse washing if required; best city references. W. B., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes situations for her three girls, cook, waitress, and chambermaid. Call at present employer's, 30 West 51st St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands pastry; can take a chef's place; where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. J. V., 224 East 70th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in all branches; soups, fish, birds, pastry, bread, and biscuits; first-class reference; lady can be seen. J. M., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all branches; country preferred; good reference. B. N., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Frenchwoman and daughter; as first-class cook; daughter as chambermaid or seamstress or nurse; good references. 109 West 46th St., shoe store.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook in all kinds of French cooking; can take a chef's place; has best of personal city reference. 254 West 32d St., care of McCoy.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; bread, biscuit, and all kinds of soups and desserts; best city reference; no cards. J. Kelly, 221 East 35th St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in first-class family in the city. 842 6th Av., second floor. Josephine.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $35. 166 East 53d St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; reference from present employer. S. P., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young Protestant woman in private family; understands first-class cooking; good city reference. 51 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman cooking by the day, week or month; good city references. A. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In a small private family; good reference. 202 East 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent; best of city reference. 140 West 52d St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; best of references. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like situation for her cook. Mrs. Leyba, Waldorf, 11-1.

COOK.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron; first-class reference. 513 West 59th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in private family; best reference. 1,627 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Of any kind, or housecleaning; by a thoroughly-competent woman; seven years' city reference. 310 East 34th St., second flight, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman as good cook, by the day or week, or would do plain washing by day; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class housecleaner; private family or offices; experienced paint cleaner; highly recommended. 165 East 32d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; has best of city references. 231 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a strong young woman; washing and ironing or cleaning by the day or at home. Mrs. Barnes, 96 9th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; would like a few more engagements by the day; works by S. T. Taylor's system; can make evening dresses; tailor-made dresses. M. F., care of Mrs. Sweeny, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker wishes few more customers by day; terms, $1.75; less by week; perfect fitter; tailor system used; best city reference. Miss A., 373 7th Av., care of Mrs. Hilb.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker wishes few more customers by day; perfect fitter; evening dresses a specialty; terms, $1.50; first-class city reference. Miss J., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; by the day; first-class cutter and fitter; new skirts a specialty; city references. Mme. Ollivier, 212 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker by day; very stylish; had her own business; ready for engagements; best reference; $2.50 and $3 per day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker a few more engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed. L. M., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirt maker; will also fix over dresses and alter; very neat sewer. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Félix, Paris; by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; references. Biette, 148 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; makes gowns from $10 to $15; tailor-made a specialty; references. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Few more customers by the day; or take work home; first-class fitter; moderate price. M. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, experienced, middle-aged German; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks German, French, English; best city references. G. B., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Protestant educated in England as nursery governess; thoroughly understands the care of children, of whom she would take entire charge and sew; good reference. C. D., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well educated, French Protestant; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks no English; good reference. M., 260 West 37th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, educated German girl as nursery governess; city or country; first-class reference. 305 East 76th St. Mrs. Erbe.

VISITING GOVERNESS. — By a Swiss lady, diplomee, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, and music; twelve years' experience; highest testimonials. Tuition, Box 141 Times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined American lady as housekeeper; widower's family, where there are children, preferred; competent, experienced, and thorough; good teacher; best references. E. S., Box 150 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged American in a good family; Protestant; first-class experience; capable of taking full charge; excellent references. 133 West 20th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young English girl in private family; good city reference. 134 West 19th St.

HOUSEMAIDS.—Two Protestant girls together in private family; first-class references. 105 East 102d St.; ring Graham's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman as first-class general houseworker; good plain cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 523 1st Av.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in small private family; good city reference. 252 West 47th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging. 488 6th Av., Room 5.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do light housework; willing and obliging; good references. M. D., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl for general housework; willing and obliging; good city reference. 150 West 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As first French lady's made; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer and traveler; speaks several languages; should like to go to Europe; best reference. H. T., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; in American family, by active French-Swiss Protestant of middle age; would assist with child or light chamberwork; best city references. Swiss, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By competent middle-aged French person; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; city or country; best reference. J. J. F., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; can cut and fit; sew by hand and machine; six years' city reference from last employer, two days, 1629 6th Av., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French person as lady's maid or to grown children; willing to travel; good sailor; moderate wages; call or address, four days, present employer. C. M., 25 East 55th St.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To go to Europe; French Protestant; thoroughly competent in all her duties; perfect hairdresser; good needlewoman; first-class references. Marie, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French-Swiss Protestant; thoroughly competent in all her duties; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city references. M. P., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman; a good hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced traveler; best of city reference. L. M., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as first-class lady's maid; competent in all her duties; good sewer and hairdresser; city reference. M. P., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as experienced lady's maid for young lady; understands dressmaking; good city references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant girl as maid and excellent seamstress, or maid to grown children; would assist with light chamberwork; best city references. L. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; speaks English, French, and Italian; good seamstress and packer; trustworthy and obliging; fine reference. 113 West 22d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl; thoroughly understands her duties; good sewer and hairdresser; willing to travel; best city reference. Lady's Maid, 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By middle-aged French Parisienne; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; good city reference. French, 158 West 28th St., candy store.

MAID, OR MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant; speaks French well; good sailor; thorough traveler; knows Europe well, travel or not; excellent city references. Maid, 216 East 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined and experienced Norwegian as lady's maid or companion for invalid or as attendant to elderly lady; perfectly competent; has experience in sickness; best of references. W. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a capable, trustworthy person as lady's maid; perfectly able to take charge of lady's wardrobe; can dress hair; Protestant; best references. C. O., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Just arrived from Paris; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; good reference. D. A., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated young North German girl, speaking English, from Oct. 15, to one or two larger children in family traveling to the South for the Winter, or with single lady. Mrs. Rubien, 140 East 97th St., near Lexington Av.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; has first-class city reference. 180 West 88th St., dressmaker's bell.

MAID.—By competent maid, to elderly lady; will assist with light chamberwork; six years' good city reference. M. T. H., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young girl, speaking German, Italian, and English, as maid and seamstress or companion to young lady. 26 West 48th St., present employer's, on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

MAID OR COMPANION.—Scotch; to an elderly or invalid lady; good references. M. D., 29 East 61st St.

MAID.—By an experienced woman to elderly or invalid lady; good seamstress; best of personal references. 255 East 72d St., first bell, top flat.

MAID.—By young girl as maid and seamstress; willing to travel; best city reference. L. H., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

MAID OR NURSE TO INVALID LADY; BEST city references. N. C., 101 West 42d St.

MAID.—By Swiss German as maid and assist with chamberwork; city references. 155 East 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class laundress in small private family; best city references; wages from $20 to $25. 323 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; private family; will assist with chamberwork; good city reference. G. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town, for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in shirts, collars, and cuffs; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; private family; first-class city references; no objection to a short distance in country. J. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 19 West 49th St., present employer's; no cards.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; one and a half years' reference; willing and obliging. M. F., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 110 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. C. F., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish young woman; thorough and neat in her work; excellent city reference. O. L., Box 133, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; good references. 121 East 77th St.; ring Hamilton's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in private family; good personal city reference. 742 3d Av., near 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By French laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's and family washing; 75 cents per dozen. Mrs. Alexander, 215 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 214 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman as competent laundress; good personal city reference. 263 West 30th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; Swedish woman; wages, $20; no other work; first-class city reference. J. P., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as laundress; six years in her last place. 233 East 34th St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Scotch Protestant woman as laundress; good reference; country preferred. 138 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day; best reference. Mrs. Byrnes, 221 East 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best of city reference from her last place. 322 East 31st St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; to go out by day. 221 East 73d St., third floor, Georgen's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, with best city reference. L. M., 397 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

LADIES' NURSE.—Weekly or monthly; long experience; terms moderate; disengaged at present. 159 West 102d St., care Mrs. J. T.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 909 5th Av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant from birth; understands all kinds of food; best personal reference. A. B. L., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant from birth; understands all kinds of food; best personal reference. A. B. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby thoroughly; has first-class personal city references. 874 6th Av., third bell.

NURSE.—By a woman; thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; would travel; best city reference; sews nicely. L., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a strong young girl, lately landed, to mind children and help with housework; willing to learn. Mary, care of Mrs. Large, 209 East 35th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to baby or growing children; baby preferred; two years and a half's reference from last employer; no cards. 432 West 49th St. K. Whitney.

NURSE.—By a German person as experienced nurse and maid to children over four; speaks Italian; good seamstress and packer; excellent references. F. L., 25 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a girl as nurse to baby or growing children; has had some experience; is strong, neat, and obliging. Present employer's, Tuesday, 141 West 70th St.

NURSE.—By a French person as experienced nurse to take entire charge of baby; good sewer; best city references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged French nurse to take full charge of young children, having long experience; very best reference. 348 Pulaski St., Brooklyn; no cards.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of infant or small children; best city reference. O. P., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of infant or grown-up children; six years' highest city reference. Call from 10 to 3, 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By refined young French girl, Protestant, to take care of grown children; speaks French only; best references. M. L., 220 East 21st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse; good city reference; no cards. 1,349 1st Av., candy store.

NURSE—LADY'S MAID.—By two young French girls; one as children's nurse, one as lady's maid; good reference. 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; would like a place with a private invalid; first-class reference. Advertiser, 165 West 11th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; trustworthy and reliable; good reference. M. P., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take full charge of small baby in private American family; country preferred. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable young woman as nurse in a good family. B. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress or assist with chamberwork. 132 East 50th St., basement.

NURSE, &c.—By an American girl as nurse; willing to assist in chamberwork; best of city reference. Two days, 211 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take entire charge of baby and do sewing. J. B., 251 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By North German Protestant; speaks English and French; great experience with children; first-class references. 113 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging. 155 West 50th St.

NURSE.—Experienced; to mind a baby; best reference. Apply, for two days, 116 West 65th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant French girl as nurse. E. C., 217 West 31st St.; Bell 8.

NURSE.—By a well-recommended girl as nurse; willing and obliging. 63 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing. Mrs. Fiffer, 351 East 56th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First class; by the day or would take permanent position; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; can cut and fit. 121 East 59th St.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and dressmaker; would wait on ladies or children or do chamberwork; would go in country; reference. 359 West 40th St.; ring once.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; willing to assist with growing children; understands cutting and fitting; five years' reference. 459 7th Av., top bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork in private family. 441 West 30th St., Donnelly's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork. 153 East 97th St., third floor, east side.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; understands all machines; terms, $1 per day. M. M., 113 West 15th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, salads, and wines; best city reference; wages, $20. M. K., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and to help with chamberwork; good city reference. 167 St. Nicholas Av., between 118th and 119th Sts.; no cards.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; last employer can be seen; no cards. 174 East 63d St.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class waitress; can take full charge of dining room, wines, and salads; best city references. 210 East 37th St.; ring second bell; two days.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in small private family; capable of filling butler's place; best city references. J. P., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as either waitress or chambermaid in private family; fully competent; city references. 1,313 3d Av., Power's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as waitress in small private family; city reference. 311 West 128th St., janitor.

WAITRESS.—A young girl, as waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best of reference; no cards. 39 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as waitress or chambermaid; good city reference. M. C., 213 West 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable French girl as waitress; best city reference. L. B., 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Golaz.

WAITRESS.—Protest girl; in first-class private family; no chamberwork; good reference; wages $18. Waitress, 123 East 88th St., two days.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress and parlormaid or housemaid, where butler is kept; wages, $20; employer can be seen. 18 East 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. M. N., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Norwegian girl; first-class; in a private family; good references. M., Box 215 Times.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing and ironing wanted at home by good laundress; sunny, open-air drying; care taken of clothes. Laundress, 420 West 56th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take home washing or go out by the day. 217 West 66th St., ground floor.

WASHING.—By competent woman as first-class laundress by day or at home; best reference. 301 East 35th St., second floor.

WASHING.—A private family laundress would like a family washing at home; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 236 East 35th St.

WASHING.—By a good laundress; would go out by the day or take washing home. 530 3d Av., near 36th St.

WASHING.—By a woman as excellent ironer; private family fine washing at her home; best city reference. O'Keeffe, 48 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—By well-educated, experienced North German Protestant; take charge of children and do plain sewing; best reference. A. M., 329 3d Av.

JANITRESS.—By a first-class janitress; in private family; best city reference; willing and obliging. Mr. Ginn's bell, 1,336 2d Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.

MASSAGE.—By young Swedish woman, (graduate,) as experienced masseuse for ladies and children at their residence; physicians' and private reference. V. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—By experienced masseuse; ladies and children only; certificates and testimonials; at home 12 to 2 and 5 to 6 P. M. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.

PARLORMAID.—By an English Protestant as parlormaid; first-class city references. 223 East 41st St.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Son's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady as stenographer and typewriter, (Remington;) experienced; can furnish best references. F. K. J., Box 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC GRADUATE, WELL POSTED, would accept very low figure in order to get started. 60 Centre St., Orange, N. J.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER OR ATTENDANT TO SINGLE GENtleman.—By competent, middle-aged man; good gle; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; understands all about gentleman's wardrobe; strictly sober; 17 years' best city references; last employer can be seen. E. G., 225 West 36th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced man and wife; age, 37; both are thoroughly competent in their duties; have excellent reference from first-class city families. J. J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, just arrived from Paris; in a small family; willing to do all the work; city or country; good reference. M. D., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent; only where second man or parlormaid is kept. A. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; age, 28; understands his duties thoroughly; five years' city references from leading families; last employer can be seen. J. B., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swede in a first-class family; understands his business thoroughly; satisfactory personal references. F. J., 408 4th Av., care Mrs. Carlson.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; many years' experience in this country and Europe; can take entire charge; best city reference. F. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; middle-aged; speaks good English; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; good city reference. Henry, 1,627 Broadway, upholsterer's store.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer, who can be seen. Edmond, 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man in a private family where parlormaid or second man is kept; has first-class reference. 204 East 65th St., ring McGuinness's bell.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; in private families; willing and obliging; best city references and personally recommended. M. C., 231 East 25th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By young man as butler or footman in private family; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; good references. C. M., Box 207 Times.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; age, 29 years; single; good valet; two years' good city reference; city or country. D. I., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 37 years; thoroughly competent; good valet; excellent references from first-class families. A. B., Box 208 Times.

BUTLER. — By an experienced man; age, 37 years; thoroughly competent in his duties; good valet; will be well recommended by first-class city families. C. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young colored man as butler or valet in private family; care furnace; first-class city reference. U. B., 123 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—First-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. 643 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—In private family; thoroughly competent man; first-class reference. G., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Present employer wishes a situation for a good butler, whom he can recommend in all respects. 2 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a French butler; private family; three years' references; speaks French and English. E. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; reliable; excellent references; will go to any part of the States; single. H., 134 East 40th St.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—In a private family; by a competent man; best of city references. Butler, 24 Washington Square North.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; personal city references. Willing, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; North of Ireland Protestant. J. Wilson, 322 East 29th St.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SECOND MAN.—By a reliable young man in private family; highest city references. J., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; city or country; references. A. P., 243 West 12th St.

BUTLER.—Has first-class city and country references; wages, $60 per month. M. H., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended. 220 East 33d St.; ring Dahlqvist's bell.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man where parlormaid is kept, or single handed; reference. D. D., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Dane; in private family; five years' first-class reference from last place. Nielsen, 224 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—In private family by young colored man, with highest references. McSwain, 117 East 84th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man; country or city. M., 402 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single, strictly temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; good driver; city or country; will be highly recommended. C. M., Box 202 Times.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; Protestant; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; experienced city driver; height, 5 feet 10 inches; good reference; married; three years' reference from last place. T. O. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for his coachman; single; Protestant; thoroughly temperate; is a competent driver and good groom; has had the care of blooded horses and fine carriages. William Neely, care American Art Galleries, 6 East 23d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly experienced on fine horses, carriages, and harness; unemployed of late; with best personal and written city references from last employer, who can be seen; willing and obliging. Thomas, 208 West 37th St., care Kerns.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; understands the proper care of road and saddle horses; good driver; has first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, which recommendations will certify; no objection to the country. S. J., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; strictly sober, honest, reliable man; has best references. J. C., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID. — By a young married couple; husband is a first-class coachman in every way; wife as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. E. C. S., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; as coachman with a private family; seven years' experience; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city reference. Present employers can be seen at private residence, 10 West 18th St. James.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can be highly recommended by leading city families; willing and obliging; city or country. B. G., 147 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, married, as coachman; three years' good references from last employer; leaving on account of employer selling out his horses. J. Price, care of J. L. Breese, Bay View, Shelburne, Vt.

COACHMAN.—By a thorough, practical man; understands horses, harness, and carriages; everything connected with private stable; first-class driver; city or country. V. L., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a man with small family; would take care of a gentleman's place in country; ten years' reference from one family. L. G., 210 East 73d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man in every respect; strictly sober; honest; married; no incumbrance; best personal city reference. M. N., 1,221 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man as coachman or second man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference. Forke, 333 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By colored man; first-class in every particular; good references. Leonard, care of J. Curley, 1,661 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER. — Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. M. M., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN. — By a young married man as coachman; best city references from last employer. 9 West 12th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; competent in every respect; last employer can be seen. Private stable, 117 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; 14 years' city reference. J. Smith, at stables, Park Av. and 76th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; disengaged on account of family traveling; stylish driver; thoroughly competent; best city reference. J., 1,335 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Careful city driver disengaged; giving up horses; long city references; sober, willing, and obliging. P. F., 305 West 140th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent single man; handy and willing; best references. S. J., 1,026 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Competent and reliable; to take care of gentleman's place; city or country; reference A1. Hendrickson, 312 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—Good driver; city or country, family or doctor; best reference. 308 East 81st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant, married man; no incumbrance; is a practical gardener; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; take charge of gentleman's place; good references. J. H., Box 187 Times.

GARDENER.—Age, 32; married; no children; understands the business well; can milk and drive; wife a good laundress; good references. M. Gardener, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

OUR "SHORT AD" CORNER.

Dey is times in life when nacher
  Seems to slip a cog an' go
Jes' a-rattlin' down creation
  Like a ocean's oberflow;
When the world jes' sta'ts a-spinnin
  Lak a pickaninny's top,
An' yo' cup ob joy is brimmin'
  Twell it seems about to slop;
An' you feel jes' lak a racer
  Dat is trainin' fo' to trot,
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'
  An' de co'n pone's hot.

When you se' down at the table
  Sort o' weary lak an' sad
An' youse jes' a lettle tired
  An' perhaps a little mad—
How yo' gloom tu'ns into gladness,
  How yo' joy dribes out de doubt—
When de oben do' is opened
  An' de smell comes po'in' out.
Why, de 'lectric lights ob heaven
  Seems to settle on de spot,
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'
  An' de co'n pone's hot.

When the cabbage pot is steamin'
  An' de bacon good an' fat,
When de chittlin's is a sputt'rin'
  So's to sh w yo' whar dey's at—
Tek away yo' sody biscuits,
  Tek away yo' cake an' pie,
Fo' de glory time is comin'
  An' its 'proachin' bery nigh.
An' yo' want 'o jump an' hollah,
  Do' yo' know yo' bettah not—
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'
  An' de co'n pone's hot.

I hab heerd ob lots ob sermons,
  I hab heerd ob lots ob prayers
An' I'b listened to some singin'
  Dat hab tuk me up de stairs
Ob de glory land, an' set me
  Jes' below de Mastah's th'one,
An' hab lef' my heart a-singin'
  In a happy aftah tone;
But dem words so softly murmured
  Seem to touch de softes' spot
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'
  And de' co'n pone's hot.

—Paul Dunbar in Chicago Record.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; thoroughly experienced in the culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; competent to take full charge of gentleman's place and keep everything in first-class order; disengaged Nov. 1. Gardener, care present employer, F. W. Strong, Glen Cove, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By young man; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; good reference; last employer can be seen. H. D., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a Proestant young man; thoroughly experienced with fine horses, harness, and carriages; best reference. A. L., 509 10th Av.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; 21; in private family; understands the care of horses; willing to do anything. Charlie, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By competent young man as groom in private family, or livery stable; good reference. M. C., 807 9th Av.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; first-class reference. J. W., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN AND VALET OR SINGLE.—By a young French Swiss; also willing to travel; can furnish first-class city personal references. L. C., 43 West 21st St.

SECOND MAN.—French; competent; leaves on account of family breaking up house; first-class reference. Present employer can be seen at 3 East 69th St.

SECOND MAN.—In a first-class family; has good city and country references; last employer can be seen. J. J. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By respectable colored man in private family as handy yard man, attending furnace, cleaning silver, brass, &c.; city reference. H. Hicks, 239 West 53d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Well recommended; with private family; care of furnace, windows, silver, and brass; willing and obliging. P. D. J., 230 Columbus Av., cigar store.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands the care of brasses, silver, windows, and all kinds of furniture; three years' best city references. J. R., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, just arrived, at anything in private family. Mrs. Paul Antonacci, 156 West 24th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man of good appearance; first-class city reference. James, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede; intelligent, reliable; lately landed; in private family; speaks German and a little English. Nils, Box 210 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By man; 23; any kind of work; understands horses and carriages; first-class reference. Bauer, 250 East 82d St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young colored man as useful man, waiter, or cook. 322 West 37th St.

Valets.

VALET.—To one or more gentlemen; can shave; would take care of chambers or batchelor's house; Englishman. Address Valet, care of Mr. Sherburn, Milton Point, Rye, Westchester, N. Y.

VALET OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By Englishman of neat appearance; height 5 ft. 6 in.; out of New-York preferred; first-class references. S. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT OR NURSE.—By experienced, intelligent man, having best medical and private references; speaks English and German. J. Borows, 396 4th Av.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION, VALET, OR AMANUENSIS.—By an experienced young Frenchman having highest testimonials from private patients and physicians. C. D., 100 East 29th St.

PORTER, &c.—An intelligent colored man with first-class references would like a place as porter or messenger. Competent, 1775 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—By a young man, experienced in tailoring and clothing. Salesman, Room 9, 529 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF PLACE. — By elderly man, strictly temperate, to take care of a few cows and a horse and do furnace work during the Winter months; reference. Pat Walsh, 72 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

The Trades.

BROWNSTONE STOOPS AND FRONTS REpaired, refaced, pointed. COOK, 772 3d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADY'S MAID.—French or French Swiss; must be good dressmaker and hairdresser; references required. Call, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 24 West 75th St. Car fare paid.

NURSE.—A lady in Orange, N. J., wishes to secure an experienced Protestant nurse for child three years old; must speak good German or French and furnish references. Box 790 Orange, N. J.

NURSE—French; one child; must be handy with needle; wages, $12. 148 West 82d St.

WANTED—A lady as companion to an elderly lady living in the country; knowledge of music desirable. Answer in applicant's own handwriting, giving experience and terms. A., Box 198 Times, till Thursday morning.

WANTED—Household assistant; a woman of intelligence and character in a small family; some knowledge of sickness desirable, and a good needlewoman required; good home offered, with moderate compensation. A. B., Box 200, Times.

WANTED—In the country a girl to do general housework for family of four adults; must know how to cook, wash, and iron; salary, $15 per month; permanent employment to the right party. Address, with reference, D. Roche, Far Rockaway, L. I.

WANTED—A professional teacher of the English language, with quick method, to teach a German lady at her home. E. H. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Nurse to take charge of child of five; must be well recommended, and not over 30. Call, with references, at 44 West 21st St., to-day, between 9 and 10, or 1 and 2.

WANTED—Refined French person, speaking either German or English, for two growing children; must be good seamstress and assist with light chamberwork; reference. 123 East 80th St.

WANTED—An educated person who speaks German and French as maid and seamstress to grown children; city references required. 70 East 54th St., 9 to 12.

WANTED—Good cook to assist with washing; small family; must be neat and bring good city references. 25 East 55th St., Tuesday, before 12.

WANTED—A competent Protestant maid; must be good hairdresser and seamstress; references. Call Tuesday forenoon at 12 East 70th St.; car fare paid.

WANTED—Competent cook in private family to do coarse washing; references required. 322 East 14th St.

WANTED—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. 69 East 52d St., on Tuesday, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A competent laundress with good city reference. 22 East 66th St., 9 to 1.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash, and iron; best reference required. 423 Madison Av.

WANTED—A competent, neat girl to cook, wash, and iron; bring reference. 42 West 85th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—A well-informed, educated gentleman to travel and take orders on high-class serial and installment works; salary, commission and expenses paid. A. B. Ten Broeck, 48 University Place.

WANTED—A competent salesman, who understands his business; apply by letter only. Salesman, Park & Tilford, 38th St. and 6th Av.

WANTED—Useful white man in private family. 29 West 32d St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Some Valuable Property to be Offered at Auction To-day.

The only sale of real estate at auction announced for yesterday, that of 324 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, by James L. Wells, was adjourned for a week.

To-day's sales, if they go on as advertised, should prove something as to the market. The property to be sold includes down-town and up-town realty, and some of the kind that is regarded as good for investment purposes. Two leaseholds, one of the Hotel Hamilton property and the flats adjoining on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, are also on the list, the details of which are appended:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry E. Knox, referee, the three-story brick building, with plot of land, north side of Monroe Street, 376.9 1-4 feet east of Catharine Street. The lot begins with a strip 4.3 1-2 wide on Monroe Street, and extending back 49 feet. Then comes a plot about 50 by 40 feet in the rear of 27 and 29 Monroe Street, on which is a three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $109.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 229 and 231 West Forty-second Street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Coffin, referee, southwest corner of River Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 50.0 3-4 by 100.2 1-2 by 50 by 97.6 1-4, with frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,405.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,768.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 349 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 188.7 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 21 by 52.1 by 25.3 1-2 by 51.10, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,685.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 587 Seventh Avenue, east side, 39.1 feet north of West Forty-first Street, four-story brick flat, 20 by 71.4 by 20.2 by 73.10. Due on judgment, $31,100.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, Moses Herrman, assignee, of James Lawlor's interest in lease of Hotel Hamilton, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, 150 by 200 feet, with furniture, fixtures, &c.; also his interest in lease of Hotel Shelburne, southeast corner of Third Avenue and East Thirty-fourth Street.

AT 59 LIBERTY STREET.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 127 Bank Street, north side, 86 feet east of Washington Street, three-story and basement brick dwelling, with one-story frame extension, lot 20 by 68.9 by 20.3 by 65.3.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Leicester Holme, referee, 167 East Broadway, south side, 52.3 feet east of Rutgers Street, five-story brick double tenement, with stores, 26.1 1-2 by 80 by 100.

New Buildings and Alterations.

Superintendent Brady of the Building Department during the past week received applications for the construction of nineteen new buildings, to cost $288,000, and plans for alterations to twenty-one various structures, at an estimated cost of $36,000.

Plans for the following new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

By Ernst C. Karl of 121 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for two five-story brick flat houses, on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, $36,000.

By B. A. Williams, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick mission house and nursery, at the same place, $60,000.

By M. E. Duffy of 341 West Fifty-Eighth Street, for two five-story brick flat houses on the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, $36,000.

By Marion Strauss, alterations to the five-story brick tenement at 433 West Fifty-fourth Street, $7,000.

By T. J. Lewkowitz, alterations to a three-story brick store building at 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 9.

Lewis St, w s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 20x50; Benjamin D. Daumont and another to Rosa Grossman....$1
Same property; Rosa Grossman to Benjamin Beck and another....9,000
Jones St, 23; Nicholas McCoal to Bertha Zobel....1
Jones St, s s, 164 ft e of Bleecker St, 21x97, and other property; John H. Christie to William M. Christie and others....1
25th St, n s, 613 ft e of 1st Av, 100x197.6; John M. Canda and another to George M. Smith....1
25th St, n w corner Avenue A, 112.11x197.6; same to same....15,000
38th St, 334; Simon Feist and another to William H. Walker....30,000
77th St, s s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John P. Kane and another to William H. Golsheenen....20,000
71st St, s s, 121 ft e of West End Av, 18x92; James W. Edgar to William V. Newman....24,500
West End Av, w s, 23 ft s of 89th St, 20x80; Irving Fish to Ella L. Rice....1
74th St, s s, 442 ft w of 9th Av; Henry A. Rewkauff to Morris Reno....1
43d St, s s, 158 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100; John W. Dowling and wife to Clara F. Winans....38,500
Madison Av, n e corner of 86th St; John M. Kane and another to John C. Rose and others, (two mortgages)....1
5th Av, 589; Edward H. Pardee to Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn....1
2d Av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Edward D. Conolly and wife to Bridget E. Dillon....23,000
84th St, s s, 123 ft w of Avenue B, 50x102.2; John Bardes and wife to George Schreiner....1
Same property; George Schreiner and wife to Helena Bardes....1
98th St, s s, 385 ft east of 3d Av, 128.4x100.9; Clarence W. Gaylor and wife to Jarvis B. Smith....1
Same property; Jarvis B. Smith to Andrews Cober....1
Madison Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 50.6x irregular; William J. Gessner and wife to Julius Heidman....1
145th St, 445 East; Walter S. Cowles to Francis A. Cowles and another....1
116th St, n s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 22.6x75.10; Alicia Dempsey to Peter L. Dempsey....1
Same property; Peter L. Dempsey and wife to Catherine F. Donahue....1
Sylvan Place, 5; William M. Gillespie and wife to Michael Feeney....9,000
St. Nicholas Terrace, e s, 49.11 ft n of 137th St, 50x—; Vedder Van Dyck and wife to James A. Deering....1
130th St, 156 to 162 West; Jarvis B. Smith to Andrews Loher....1
115th St, n s, 362 ft w of 7th Av, 18 9x irregular; Mary T. Kane to James Baird....1
151st St, s s, 150.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x irregular; James D. Kelly to Nicholas Brady and other....3,000
Willis Av, w s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 25x110.6; Nathan Wise to Charles C. Rubsam....21,500
137th St, n s, 81.6 ft w of Willis Av, 150x100; John H. Kane and wife to Garfield National Bank....1
Balcom Av, e s, 200 ft s of Rae St, 75x75; George R. Sammis to Hannah E. Sammis....700
151st St, n s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x114.10; Joseph Muhlebach and wife to St. Mary's Literary and Dramatic Association of the Church of the Immaculate Conception....4,850
Lots 153 and 154, 23d Ward; John F. Byrnes and wife to Catherine Coffey....1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Brown, Arthur, and wife to J. W. Diegless; 12th St, s w corner Dry Dock St, 1 year....$5,000
Boetzkes, Helen, to J. D. Lynch; w s of 3d Av, n of 50th St, 3 years....7,750
Bixby, Francis M., and wife to E. L. Wiggins; n s of 118 St, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year....4,000
Beck, Benjamin, and another to Rosi Grossman; w s of Lewis St, s of Rivington St, 1 year....1,250
Cuneo, Antonio, and wife to J. T. Clossen; 36 and 38 Baxter St, 3 years....6,000
Conger, Stephen H., and wife to C. H. Johnston; 362 Grand St, 1 year....28,000
Christie, Catharine, and others to J. F. Welbann and wife; s s of Jones St, e of Bleecker St, 3 years....3,000
Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol to Philip Cohen; e s of Norfolk St, s of Broome St, 3 years....5,000
Dillon, Bridget E., to E. D. Connolly; e s of 2d Av, n of 95th St, 3 years....16,000
Ferguson, Alexander, to Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 31st St, e of 10th Av, 3 years....7,000
Grunewald, Louise E., to Andrew Marshall and another; n s of 138th St, w of 3d Av, 1 year....2,250
Gleason, Valentine, and wife to Clara Bryce; n s of 160th St, e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years....3,500
Grossman, Rose, to B. D. Daumont; w s of Lewis St, s of Rivington St, 1 year....4,500
Hooper, Frederick, and wife to John Gatzen; n e corner of 56th St, 3 years....5,000
Hunt, Jessie J., and others to Peter Vollmer, executors, &c; n s of Cooper St, e of Academy St, 2 years....4,000
Kaplan, Abraham, and others to Union Trust Company; n s of Rutgers Place, e of Jefferson St, 2 years....38,000
Keary, Patrick J., and others to Charles R. Weeks, trustee; s e s of Kings Bridge Road, e of King's Bridge Road, and property adjoining, 2 years....10,000
King, Emma L., to D. S. McElroy; s s of 53d St, e of Lexington Av, installments....4,500
Lutz, Louis, and wife to George Schoenecker; Morris Av, n e corner of 181st St, 5 years....12,000
Mullane, Katie A., to Thomas Finau; n s of 51st St, e of 5th Av, 1 year....2,000
Mapes, Carrie E., to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 140th St, e of 8th Av, 5 years....11,000
Markgraf, Franz, and others to I. H. Barber; River Av, n e corner 149th St, 3 years....10,500
McNeely, Mary A., to Llewellyn Des Curter; Brommer Av, n e corner 164th St, 2 years....2,000
Nassnowitz, Johanna, to Samuel Schrudel; n s of Madison St, e of Gouverneur St, demand....3,500
Newman, William V., to J. W. Edgar; n s of 71st St, e of West End Av, 3 years....19,000
Newman, William V. and wife, to F. H. Hudson; n s of 71st St, e of West End Av, 3 years....9,000
Noyle, Charles S., to Reuben Ross; Lot 516, map of Isaac Dyckman, demand....1,500
Olt, Johannes F., to Elizabeth M. Schaefer; n s of 152d St, w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years....4,000
Rossin, Rachel A., and others to J. J. Frank and others; n s of 89th St, e of Columbus Av, demand....6,000
Rohleder, John P., and wife to Hugo Maier; s s of 161st St, w of Eton Av, 6 years....4,000
Rubsam, Charles C., to Nathan Wise; w s of Willis Av, n of 146th St, 5 years....4,000
Rosel, Katharin, to Walter Lindner; e s of Walnut St, s of 4th Av, 3 years....1,100
Simon, Alvina, to Julius Rothholz; n s of 116th St, e of 5th Av, 3 years....7,000
Smith, Jarvis B., to K. A. Dieterlen; 15 Lispenard St, 1 year....6,000
Simmons, Charles H., to Edmund Hendrick, executor; Varick St, s w corner of Vestry St, 3 years....16,500
Smith, George M., to J. M. Canda; Avenue A, n w corner of 25th St, 5 years....9,000
Schneider, William, to W. A. Perry; s s of 32d St, e of 5th Av, 1 year....30,000
Stafford, Mary E., to Alwin Kesert; s s of 67th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year....4,000
Man, Julia, to James F. Sheridan and others; w s of Courtlandt Av, Lots 1 and 2 map of Sheridan & Legrave, 5 years....1,000
Wosatka, John F., and wife to Supreme Lodge of Bohemian Savonicen Benevolent Society; e s of Avenue C, s of Cliff St, 23d Ward, demand....2,000
Waterson, Mary A., to J. M. Constable; e s of Madison Av, s of Fitch St, 1 year....1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

106th St, s s, 255 ft w of Park Av, 25 ft front; Adelbert S. Nichols against Costello & McManus, owners and contractors....$143
Monroe St, 30; Wolf Ottarsh against Charles Bloom and Joseph Rothberg, owners and contractors....255
Property of Subway Construction Company; John Gallagher against Canda & Kane, contractors; Subway Construction Company and others, owners....1,548
Avenue D, 54; Altholz & Schnapki against John Doe, owner and contractor....45
4th St, 322 East; Francis Eckenroth against Isaac Sprung, owner; John Marx, contractor....721
Manhattan St, 8; Balthasar Diehl against Ferdinand Boehm, owner and contractor....500
Madison St, 327; Morris Margovitz against Jacob Weinstein and Johanna Nasanowitz, owners and contractors....8,650
Mott Av and 138th St, s e corner; M. J. Constant against Church E. Gates & Co., owners; Alice and Frank Mullen, contractors....90
42d St, 328 West; Thomas F. Foley against West Side German Dispensary, owner; William F. Grundman, contractor....61
Same property; Charles Stephens against same....238
Southern Boulevard, 510; William Robitzek against Henry Spies and C. Van Clief, owners; Jacob Van Clief, contractor....215
Mott Av and 138th St, s e corner; James Simpson against Alice M. Mullen and others, owners and contractors....600
Broome St, 114; Charles Hillemier against Balthasar Diehl, contractor; Herman Wertheim, owner....234
62d St, 347 East; Minnie Feldstein against Morris Rosenblum, owner and contractor....117

MISTY CLUES OF CRIME.

Mother and Son Told in Dreams and a Fortune Teller Saw the Deed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9.—At Berea, a suburb of this city, three farmers combined to buy a mowing machine, and agreed that no one should borrow it. A man named Brandt made an attempt to get the machine, but met with failure, after having received a promise that he would be allowed to use it. A quarrel ensued between the three partners and Brandt, and threats of revenge were exchanged.

One of the owners of the machine, on going to his barn in the morning, discovered that a valuable team of horses had been mutilated. Nailed to the stable door was the tongue of one of the horses. By its side was the tail of the other horse, which had been cut off close to the body.

Suspicion at once fell upon Brandt. A son of the owner of the horses claimed to have evidence sufficient to convict Brandt, but since the day following the mutilation he has been missing.

The next night after his disappearance his mother dreamed that Brandt had appeared at her bedside and informed her that he had murdered her son and had buried him in a wheat field. An older son claimed to have had precisely the same dream. Another member of the family, who lives at a distance, and who knew nothing of the case, wrote home that in a spirit of adventure he had visited a fortune teller, who informed him that his brother had been murdered and buried in a wheat field. An organized search for the missing man is being made.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....6 06	Sun sets....5 28	Moon sets.... A M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A M Sandy H'k..7 51	A M Gov. Isl....8 18	A M Hell Gate..10 11
P M Sandy H'k..8 19	P M Gov. Isl....8 44	P M Hell Gate..10 37

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M Sandy H'k..1 40	A M Gov. Isl....2 14	A M Hell Gate...3 42
P M Sandy H'k..2 08	P M Gov. Isl....2 45	P M Hell Gate...4 13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hogarth, Montevideo	1:00 P M	3:30 P M
Newport, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Panama, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Spree, Bremen	9:30 A M	11:00 A M
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.		
Alene, Gonaives	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
El Callao, Cape Haiti	1:00 P M	......
Majestic, Liverpool	4:00 A M	7:30 A M
Mohawk, Liverpool	......	......
New-York, Southampton	3:30 A M	7:00 A M
P. Caland, Rotterdam	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Waesland, Antwerp	4:30 A M	6:30 A M
THURSDAY, OCT. 12.		
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Peruvian, Glasgow	......	......
Veendam, Rotterdam	5:00 A M	7:00 A M
FRIDAY, OCT. 13.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Chattahoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 10.—Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Sept. 25; Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 27; Dresden, Bremen, Sept. 28; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 30; Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 30; Ludgate Hill, London, Sept. 28; Polaria, Ham-burg, Sept. 16; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Sept. 26; Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 27.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.—Didam, Rotterdam, Sept. 30; Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 3; Seneca, Havana, Oct. 7; Zaandam, Plymouth, Sept. 29.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.—California, Gibraltar, Sept. 29; Norwegian, Glasgow, Sept. 30.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.—Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 4; Athos, Jamaica, Oct. 7; Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 5.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Oct. 9.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Sept. 29, with mdse to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1 30 P M.

SS City of San Antonio, Wakeman, West Point, Va., and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Matanzas, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 20 P M.

SS Arizona, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Sept. 30 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 46 A M.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Kingston, &c., Sept. 27, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A M.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, and La Guayra Sept. 30, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2 15 A M.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Sidebotham, Ceara, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Greene. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P M.

SS Brixham, Durie, Gibara, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 10 P M.

SS El Norte, Byrne, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Koch, Hamburg Sept. 22, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 30 P M.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, NW, light breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.

Ships Great Admiral, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Afghanistan, for Hongkong; Ben Nevis, for Haiphong.

Bark Strathome, for Philadelphia.

Brig Carib, for Porto Cortez, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Hebe, (Swed.,) Holm, from Colombo July 1 for New-York, was spoken Sept. 29 in lat 37 N, lon 30 W.

Bark Semantha, (Br.,) Crowe, from Hamburg Sept. 17 for New-York, was spoken Oct. 3 in lat 49 N, lon 20 W.

By Cable.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from Dover for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Capt. De Roza, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Oct. 3.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Phillips, sld. from Almeria for New-York Oct. 5.

SS Cuvier (Br.) sld. from Santos for New-York Oct. 6.

SS Sheikh, (Br.,) Capt. Newey, sld. from Algiers for Sandy Hook Oct. 5.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, sld. from Palermo for New-York Oct. 7.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Dulldorf, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Horrox (Br.) sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Queen Adelaide (Br.) sld. from Algiers for the United States yesterday.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. Breaks, sld. from Gibraltar for the United States yesterday.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulao, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Naples Oct. 6.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New-York Sept. 13 via Lisbon, arr. at Oporto Oct. 3.

SS Bellova, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, from New-York Sept. 24, arr. at Liverpool Oct. 7.

SS Gulf of Siam, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New-York July 31 via Aden, &c., arr. at Hiogo yesterday.

SS Kong Frode, (Norw.,) Capt. Pedersen, from New-York Sept. 23, arr. at Havre yesterday.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

68TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON Av.—Handsome 4-story house; only $45,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

An abstract is worthless as a protection.

It is what some one thinks about the facts which he has happened to learn relating to the title.

2.

It is what a Savings Bank in New-York obtained when it loaned $11,000. on G. Street property to H. who was purchasing it from W.'s executors. H. relied on the same abstract, supposing that what was good enough for the lender was good enough for him.

H. paid $8,000. in cash besides what he borrowed. The title seemed perfectly good, and the attorney for the Savings Bank was justified in considering it so.

About two years later, the heirs of W. brought suit to set aside his will and after much litigation succeeded; and took the property from H. He was ruined thereby, because all his savings had been put into the property. He found that the attorney for the Bank acknowledged no obligation to him, to make good the cash which he had invested. Furthermore the Bank held him on his bond for the balance loaned by it. As he could not pay, the Bank also was without recourse, having no guarantee of title to make good its loss.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,701,084.

Real Estate Insurance

KASTENHUBER

58 WARREN ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILDING LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE BEST PART OF Montclair; price low; terms easy.

FOR SALE—MONTCLAIR, N. J., HOUSE, 5 rooms, $2,500; house, 7 rooms, barn, all improvements, $3,700. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

100 SUBURBAN HOMES AT $1,050 TO $25,000. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT OR A STORE TO LET in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, communicate with KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

MANSIONS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Within 4 to 6 minutes' walk of station; 45 minutes to New-York. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE TENEMENT houses on 3d Av., New-York City. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St., New-York, or Box 214, Bloomfield.

A.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A FAMILY OF Good Social Standing.—I shall give away free a fine building plot in the most desirable location to a respectable party who will at once build a nice home on my new place, city improvements, which I intend to make the finest suburb within 30 minutes to city on a leading railroad; money will be furnished to build. Post Office Box 2,469, New-York City.

63D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—Four-story high-stoop dwelling for sale; low figure; owner going abroad. Permit and particulars only from ALFRED E. MARLING, 64 Cedar St., Sole Agent.

Real Estate at Auction.

W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT PALISADES PARK.

AUCTION TUESDAY, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

By order of A. Fred Silverstone, Assignee.

ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK, 50 IMPROVED and CHOICE BUILDING SITES, hitherto reserved from sale on account of their elegant location and prospective value, but now offered to meet the necessity of the case for the benefit of creditors. Sale positive and without reservation to the highest bidders. Being only 40 minutes from New-York City Hall, via Erie Ferry, and 45 minutes via West Twenty-third St. Ferry, only 24 minutes by railroad from Jersey City Erie Ferry, with a ten-cent commutation rate, (including ferriage,) this is the most comfortably-accessible locality within the suburbs. With a fine depot, express office, Post Office, stores, new schoolhouse, stone sidewalks, water in pipes, sewerage, shade trees, and fine broad avenues, this village offers attractions of an unusual order. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

SUPERB FOUR-STORY DWELLING,
4 EAST 41ST ST.,
To let, elegantly furnished.
Rent reasonable.
Choicest location in city.
Apply to
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.

88TH ST., NOS. 60 AND 62,

Four-story High-Stoop Brownstone new dwellings, handsomely decorated, new gas fixtures, &c.

75th St., near 5th Av.,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

BALMORAL,

LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

LEFT-OVER HOUSES AND FLATS ON THE west side; reduced rents.
STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d.

Stores, &c., To Let.

STORE TO LET,

suitable for grocery; rent very moderate; no grocery store in the neighborhood. Apply to janitor, 21 Bloomfield St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS,

North skylight, north window light, steam heat, elevator until 11 o'clock, hot and cold water, baths, and closets; rents, $360 to $500 per annum; short block from American Fine Art Society Building; immediate possession. Van Dyke Studios, 56th St. and 8th Av.

Business Chances.

GOLD MINE.

WANTED.—Party with ten thousand ($10,000) dollars to invest in a first-class gold mine.
No middlemen need apply.
Address MINER,
1,642 Curtis St., Denver, Col.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
No. 681 5th Av.,
Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. (New) Tuxedo Lancers.

GEORGE WALLACE'S CLASSES RESUME Tuesday, Oct. 3, 80 and 82 West 126th St.; at Music Hall, 57th St., 7th Av., Oct. 7. See circular.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSOHN'S Assembly Rooms, 108 West 55th St. Class and private lessons daily in dancing.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK.

NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING UNTIL OCT. 14.
SIX RACES EACH DAY, BEGINNING 2 P. M.
Take 2d Av. L Road to Willis Av. and 132d St., where special trains connect direct to track.
Trolley cars every minute direct to grand stand from 3d Av. and 129th St. Fare 10 cents.
FIELD FREE.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College.—A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, application may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants.
9 University Place,
New-York City.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, fourteenth year, begins on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 15, and the Head Master or Registrar will be at the building daily to meet parents. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S
SCHOOL.
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO. L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, (NEAR 43D ST.,)
a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination.
HENRY C. MILLER, } Principals.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, }

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES;
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.
Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,)
Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Number limited. Primary department.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (57TH year) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
Gymnasium. All Departments. Private Classes in Gymnastics, Languages, & Mathematics, 3 to 5 P. M.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Young Ladies and Children.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE AND education of children would receive two young girls into her home; she offers them superior advantages in English, French, German, and music; terms reasonable. Address A. Z., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE.—School for girls and little boys; primary and intermediate; girls prepared for college by Columbia graduate. 973 Park Av.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.
Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
School for girls. 21 East 74th St.
Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MISS L. WINTHROP KOUES'
School for girls removes from 153 West 70th St. to 128 West 70th St.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN.—Miss Randolph and Miss Pond will open their kindergarten Oct. 9. 651 Boulevard West, (corner 92d St.)

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. 4th Oct. Special Studies.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 343 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

SAUSE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
ADELPHI HALL, 52D St. and Broadway.
ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year opened Oct. 4. No. 174 West 96th St., New-York.

Schools—City.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; English, French, and German primary department. Students prepared for college. Fifty-third year.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.
281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
REOPENED OCT. 3.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

COLEMAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
832 TO 840 BROAD ST.
NEWARK & N. Y. R. R. BUILDINGS.
Enlarged and improved facilities.
Unsurpassed advantages.
BEST SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL IN THE STATE.
Rate low. Address for catalogue or College Journal, H. COLEMAN, President,
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BANJO AND PIANO INSTRUCTIONS.—By competent lady teacher at home or at pupil's residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box 614, New-York.

VISITING TUTOR.—English university man (classical and mathematical honors) offers his services in this capacity; experienced teacher; best references. A. M. Cantab, Box 151 Times.

A YALE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED tutor, wishes private pupils; highest references. Address Yale, Box 130 Times.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—Graduate of Oxford, England; many years' experience; best city references. R. JOHNSON, 42 Washington Square.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, CONVERSATION, Literature.—Best instruction; pupils prepared for college. M. B., 68 West 19th St.

Hotels.

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CENTRAL HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BOND ST.
Three minutes below Union Square. Location unsurpassed. Cable cars from the door to every theatre, fashionable store, and attraction in the city. The largest hotel in New-York and most comfortable in the world. American and European plans. Large and elegant rooms at moderate charges.
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, BOSTON.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

HOTEL VENDOME
American and European Plan.
This house is fireproof and absolutely safe.
Parlors en suite, with porcelain baths.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.
DINING ROOMS ON TOP FLOOR.
BROADWAY AND 41ST ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK.
A select family hotel with a "WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION," noted for its excellent table, large rooms, and HOMELIKE COMFORTS. VERY LIBERAL TERMS TO FAMILIES AND PERMANENT GUESTS.
C. L. BRIGGS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH, 57TH STS. AND 7TH AV.
The select fire-proof family hotel of New-York City.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALSO APARTMENTS ADJOINING.
Three to seven rooms, furnished or unfurnished, With or without hotel service.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

THE JEFFERSON,
FORMERLY HOTEL DAM,
102, 104, 106 EAST 15TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Rooms single and en suite, transiently or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.
JOHN CHATFIELD.

WHY RENT A HOUSE when you can have every home comfort and no cares!!!!
BEFORE YOU DO, SEE THE FAMOUS
SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
THIS NEW HOTEL HAS
large rooms, a superb location, and reasonable rates.
Two choice unfurnished suites to let by year.
Three choice furnished suites for the year or season.
American plan only. Early application necessary.
E. N. WILSON.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., NEW-YORK.
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE LANGHAM,
5TH AV. AND 52D ST.,
OPPOSITE THE VANDERBILT MANSION.
A comfortable and commodious family house in the most select neighborhood in the city; choice and elegantly-furnished suites; most spacious rooms in any hotel; service and cuisine of the highest order.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

HOTEL NEW NETHERLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-Second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

HOTEL ALBERT,
11th St., between Broadway and 5th Av., New-York.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. A select home for families and transient guests. Rooms singly and en suite. Cuisine, service, and appointments unsurpassed. H. C. FERGUSON.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

THE SORRENTO,
14 AND 16 EAST 52D ST.
Apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Steam heat, elevator, and restaurant.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

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TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

21ST ST., 34 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; references.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; private table; references.

33D ST., 12 EAST, NEAR WALDORF.—Elegant family hotel; suites; private baths; French and American cuisine unexcelled.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; single or en suite; excellent board; references exchanged.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Rooms, en suite and single with excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Very desirable third floor front room; large closets; also hall room; references.

A.—SUPERIOR TABLE BOARD; REFINED and quiet surroundings; terms reasonable. 61 West 50th St.

MADISON AV. CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH ST.—Handsome suite, private bath, and other rooms; appointments first class.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suites or singly; hall rooms; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

43 WEST 18TH ST.—Handsome apartments; private bath; meals if desired; first-class parties; gentlemen preferred.

54TH ST., 67 WEST.—Front room, furnished; gentlemen only; reference.

62 WEST 46TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; breakfast if desired.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A large, comfortably-furnished sunny room for a gentleman.

114 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Handsome furnished rooms; beautiful location; five minutes' walk from bridge, Fulton, Wall, and Annex Ferries; restaurant and eating houses close at hand; terms moderate.

127 EAST 63D ST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; private family; bath; closets; for gentleman; reference required.

219 WEST 11TH ST.—Very desirable furnished rooms, without board; convenient location; references.

Unfurnished Rooms.

BALMORAL,
Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

KNICKERBOCKER APARTMENTS,
247 5th Av.
Large and elegant apartment, fully furnished, first floor, with large frontage on avenue.

265 WEST 19TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished flat; five rooms and bathroom; in well-appointed house; references exchanged. Janitor.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,
103 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $50 to $60 per month.

Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.
Apply to janitors on premises or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

A. ST. LORENZ,
72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hôte. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum. RICHARD MEARES.

BALMORAL,
LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.
Rents, $40 to $70

A.—THE LORING.
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

An absolutely fire-proof apartment building and family hotel,
THE EVELYN,
Columbus Av. and 78th St.
Superior restaurant under the direction of Giraldi, late of Colonial Club. Two to ten rooms with or without kitchen; elevators, electric light, &c. Circulars sent. C. K. BILL, Manager, 62 Liberty St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

HOTEL
San Remo
Central Park West and 75th St.
A few very desirable apartments to rent from September and October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

"WESTMORELAND,"
S. E. Cor. Union Square and 17th St.
Handsome apartment of 8 or 10 large rooms overlooking the square, all well lighted and tastefully decorated. Apply to Superintendent on premises.
(4150)

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for any one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILER, 200 West 57th St.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
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READY FOR A VOTE TO-DAY

END OF THE DEBATE ON THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

Representative Fitch's Masterly Presentation of the Cause of a Free Ballot—How the Davenport Rule Was Forced on the Voters of the Country—A Defense of New-York City and Its Political Record—The Question of Constitutionality of No Account.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Barring the spluttering rhetorical fireworks indulged in by Mr. Dolliver, Mr. Boutelle, and Mr. Payne, Republicans of the unquenchable sort, who never get along quite happily unless they can have a bloody shirt in their minds' eye to inspire them, the debate on the Federal Elections bill in the House closed to-day very tranquilly.

The attendance at the beginning of the day's session was small, but it increased during the afternoon, and it is expected by the leaders that the Democrats will have a majority to-morrow and pass the bill of the caucus. The Republican opposition promises to be small, as there is no expectation that they will be able to prevent the passage of the bill. In the event of a lack of Democratic votes, and by refraining from voting, they could defer action and compel Democrats to return. A delay of that sort, however, would be only temporary.

The principal speech of to-day was made by Representative Fitch, (Dem., N. Y.,) who attacked the Federal election laws mercilessly. These laws, he said, had their inception in the fertile brain of a political adventurer who twenty-three or twenty-four years ago sought to find a foothold and a position for himself in New-York politics. He was entirely destitute of all the resources which are ordinarily necessary for success in political life. He had nothing of the eloquence in public discussion which sometimes compels public attention and admiration. He had nothing of the personal qualities which sometimes fix friendship and attract a following and influence. He was utterly destitute of the high character and conscience which sometimes command public respect and confidence.

He had, however, been educated in a school in which he had learned that political success may sometimes be achieved without eloquence or personal attractiveness or character or conscience. He had been for years the personal companion and an apt and devoted scholar of Benjamin F. Butler. He saw two prejudices (prejudices then largely prevalent in the public mind) of which he believed he could make use, and with peculiar adroitness he conceived a scheme by which he might take advantage of them for his personal profit. He used them so successfully as to intrench himself in a position where, under cover of law on the one side, and under cover of party loyalty on the other, he has looted for nearly a quarter of a century alternately the Treasury of the United States and the treasury of the Republican National Committee.

The first of these prejudices was that of the Republicans in the rural communities against the Democratic City of New-York. Because the city gave great Democratic majorities they had been taught, and they came to believe, that the great mass of the population of that city was made up of wicked and designing persons, without principle or patriotism, who, in their corrupt desire to overrule the wishes of the respectable voters in the country, habitually committed frauds at elections which resulted in enormous Democratic majorities. The second of these prejudices carried with it the belief that somewhere in the South were great numbers of white and colored Republicans who, if they could be allowed to vote without fear or restraint, would carry for the Republican Party a number of States then solidly Democratic.

When, therefore, the author of this scheme presented to the leaders of the Republican Party in Congress a plan by which he proposed to reduce, or, perhaps, wipe out altogether, the Democratic majority in the city, the vote of which controlled the most important doubtful State in the Union, and to bring out in the South a Republican vote which should carry many Democratic States into the Republican Party, his proposal was hailed with delight, the scheme was framed into legislation, and he was promptly put in charge of the machinery which he had conceived.

His plan was an excellent one for the only object for which it was designed, namely, for his own personal profit. Part of what it has done for him may be easily seen in the Treasury records, which are printed in the report of the investigating committee of the Fifty-second Congress, over which I had the honor to preside. And if the record of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which he obtained in five national campaigns from the Republican National Committee were obtainable, all the rascals in Christendom would view his performances with the sincerest envy. What his plan did for the Republican Party may be best seen in the result of the election last Fall, while his system was in full force, of a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate, and a Democratic House of Representatives, elected by immense majorities in the city and the States which he contracted to control.

So far as the City of New-York was concerned, the enactment of these laws was part of the methods adopted by the short-sighted, unreasoning, and incapable men who, of late years, have controlled the policy of the Republican Party in relation to the affairs of the City of New-York. Because the city was Democratic, it was attempted to rule the island of Manhattan as if it were a conquered province. At Washington and at Albany, Republican legislation was invariably hostile to the City of New-York, and it is largely because of this hostility, manifested in every possible spirit and in every possible form, that the intelligent voting population of that city has gone by a vast majority into the Democratic Party, whose ranks are filled now to overflowing with men who came to them from the Republicans, driven out by Republican hostility to the city in which they lived.

For twenty years the Republican Party became more violent against the city from year to year. When it had power at Albany, by its legislation and by all the power of the State Government, it inflicted every injury which could be conceived upon the Democratic metropolis. The city was made to bear a greatly disproportionate share of the State taxes; it was denied its just and proper representation in the State Senate and Legislature. The rights and habits of its citizens were attacked by arbitrary and unjust laws, such as were not made to apply to any other section of the State, and the aspiration of its citizens for the right to manage their own affairs and to have some kind of home rule, such as existed in the Republican cities of the State, was steadfastly denied them.

And hand in hand with this legislation at Albany went the enactment of these Federal election laws, the very design of which was to control by force and influence by bribery the conduct of elections in the city. Because New-York was a Democratic city, all of the dearest interests of its inhabitants were attacked by legislation hostile to the whole town. There never was a more short-sighted policy displayed in politics. The result was the inevitable result. Thousands of men of intelligence, influential in the Republican Party, resented these attacks upon their city and upon their own financial and personal and political interests and joined the Democracy in its fights for home rule and fair play for their own town. These men, driven out of the Republican Party under these circumstances, have made the city and the State in which they live more strongly Democratic in sentiment from year to year, until now the Republican Party has as much power and influence in the City of New-York as it has in the State of Texas.

"When Mr. Davenport was given these powers, which he has abused; when Mr. Platt and Mr. Hiscock and the other Republican leaders from the interior of the State commenced their absurd attempt to legislate New-York into a Republican city, the Republican Party had three or four members of Congress from the city at Washington, numerous members of the Assembly, and the Senate in the Legislature at Albany, a dozen distinguished Republican lawyers in high judicial places on the benches of the different courts, and a strong minority representation in the local Government and the Board of Aldermen. As a result of the policy which I have described, and the performances of Davenport under these Federal election laws, there are at this time no Republican members of Congress from the city, nor are there any in the adjacent communities of the three States of New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, close to the metropolis, and where the influence of New-York is felt. The thirty members of the Legislature and all the Senators who represent the city are Democrats. The Republican Party has no representation whatever in the local Government, and has lost every place on the bench but one, which is filled by a distinguished jurist, in whose re-election the Democrats cordially and willingly joined. One may well say to the Republican leaders who have wrought this ruin of their party in the State and City of New-York, as the distinguished gentleman from Maine says to the Democratic Party in his regular monthly lectures to us on our conduct, 'What a spectacle you present.'"

Mr. Fitch resented the slurs upon New-York as a "foreign city." "I know," he said, "something of the foreign-born residents of the City of New-York, and of their thrift, prosperity, and success. No one is more willing than I am to exclude all undesirable elements of immigration, but for one, I resent the attack upon our naturalized citizens, of which these laws are a part, and the attacks upon our city, which are exemplified by the remarks of Mr. Owen.

"These appeals to the farmer to rise in his might and save the State from city misrule and corruption; this assumption that the people in Chemung County are more patriotic and honest than we are, and know better than we do how we should live and be governed, and how much monew we should spend on our own city, are so many insults to each of us. When the Republican Party had purposes beyond personal profit, and principles instead of a price list for a platform, these absurdities were unknown."

"It is absurd to describe the people in New-York as unintelligent. They have built up the best common-school system in the State and have the best schools of medicine, of law, of theology, of science, of painting, and of music in the United States. They have the best newspapers and magazines in the world. New-York is the market for intelligence in this country. It is absurd to call them dishonest. They borrow money on their bonds cheaper than any county or village in the State can get it, and there is no Republican city in the country whose credit is so good. The New-York merchants and bankers carry the finances of all the country counties and are everywhere trusted and looked to for help. It is absurd to say that they have no civic self-respect. They have chosen for themselves a judiciary, for instance, by popular election, which is celebrated all over the United States for its learning and its integrity. No city in the civilized world has Judges whose decisions are more widely respected and more frequently followed than those chosen in the city which the Republicans say is so corruptly governed.

"In the course of this debate arguments of great length have been made in regard to the constitutionality of these laws, or of any similar legislation. My friend from Virginia, of the committee of which I have the honor to be Chairman, in particular, has argued very fully, and as if it were necessary to the repeal, that these laws are unconstitutional, and that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in which their constitutionality is upheld are all wrong. He has been answered very fully by my Republican colleague, Judge Daniels, whose distinguished career on the highest bench of New-York for over a quarter of a century has reflected as much honor upon his State as it has upon him. I practice law at a bar where any decision of the final courts of appeal in the State and in the Nation, is held in the highest respect, and where it is not the custom to argue the law after the court has announced it, or to denounce the court for its failure to follow the views of counsel. I submit, however, that the question of the constitutionality of these laws is not before us. I do not feel, in voting on this question, that I must vote to overrule the Supreme Court in favor of the gentleman from Virginia. If it were constitutional for Congress to enact these laws, it is constitutional for Congress to repeal them. I hope to vote in this Congress to repeal many laws about the constitutionality of which there is no kind of question. I am very happy that, in order to understand why bad laws, made for a bad purpose, should be repealed, it is not a condition precedent that anybody should educate himself into the belief that he is a great constitutional lawyer.

"Mr. Speaker, there is no question of States' rights or of the interpretation of the Constitution involved in this repeal. The Democratic Party, assembled in its National Convention, the platform of which was accepted and ratified by the people of the whole country at the last election, formulated in clear and emphatic language, in which there is no mention of any constitutional question, the belief of the party on this subject."

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House decided to-night, after a long and amicable discussion of the Tucker Federal Elections bill, the Lacey substitute, and the substitute offered by Mr. Fitch of New-York, to support the Tucker bill. As this was done upon the motion of Mr. Fitch, it can be understood that the temper of all concerned was pleasant.

Mr. Fitch showed that the Tucker bill was imperfect in not repealing the section of the law authorizing the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls. The Lacey substitute was not acceptable, and the Fitch bill did not repeal some of the sections repealed by the bill of Mr. Tucker. But as the Speaker pointed out that it would not be practicable under the order of the House to amend the bill, it was concluded to defer making the amendment until later on in the Senate or in conference. The caucus was addressed by Mr. Cockran, Mr. Springer, Mr. Oates, and others besides those first named. As to the main question there was no diversity of opinion.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

The Survivors to Hold a Reunion in Arkansas.

HARRISON, Ark., Oct. 9.—The Boone County (Ark.) Fair opened here to-day. Gov. William Fishback entertained an audience of 5,000 people this afternoon with the first speech of the campaign. The Governor is a candidate for United States Senator, and advocated a change in the Constitution, making Senators elective by direct vote of the people.

A reunion of survivors of the Mountain Meadow Massacre is to take place here this week. James Lynch of Washington, represents the survivors in a suit against the United States, and he reached Harrison a day or two ago. The massacre occurred in September, 1857, and only fifteen children escaped death, ten of whom are now living, five of them in Boone County.

Capt. Lynch says the Mormon Church has been sued for $256,000, and that the case is likely soon to be settled in favor of the plaintiffs. The wagon train had $70,000 in money, and $26,000 in cattle, besides household effects.

Capt. Lynch was in the United States Army and assisted at the rescue. He has since devoted almost his entire attention to the survivors.

Call for a Meeting of Stenographers.

The Directors of the Universal Association of Stenographers have issued a call for a meeting to be held at 1,048 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Oct. 21, at 8 P. M., to discuss the subject of organizing branches of the association. All stenographers are invited to attend the meeting, and to become members of the association. It has supporters in forty-four States and Territories. Timothy Bigelow of Brooklyn and W. P. Charles were appointed recently as examiners, with authority to appoint a third member of the Board of Examiners. Their examination of applicants for certificates from the association will be thorough. The Secretary of the association will furnish copies of the constitution and other information on receipt of requests addressed to 67 Wall Street, this city.

Pay Inspector Stevenson Retired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President has at last acted on the case of Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson of the navy, and, after three examinations before boards of Pay Officers, and many months of delay, Mr. Stevenson was to-day placed on the retired list on half pay. This ends one of the most interesting cases ever before the Navy Department. The various boards which were convened agreed that Mr. Stevenson was qualified for promotion. The case was sent back from the White House by Mr. Harrison and by Mr. Cleveland, and the matter was further complicated by the finding of the officer physically qualified for advancement. The decision of to-day places Mr. Stevenson on the retired list with an annual salary of $2,200.

Chamberlain Makes Denial.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 9.—Joseph Chamberlain declares that there is no truth whatever in the statement cabled to this country last Saturday that he had made effort, during the last session of Parliament, for the votes of the Welsh members, in order to defeat Mr. Gladstone and become Prime Minister himself. He is to-day staying at the house of his father-in-law, William C. Endicott, Salem.

FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR

ELLISON IS SENTENCED AND GETS ANOTHER LAWYER.

Mr. Brooke Withdrew from the Case Yesterday After Making the Requisite Motions for an Appeal—Mr. Purdy Succeeds Him—Belated Witness Blumberg, Whose Affidavit Was Disregarded—The Drinking Episode Not Touched on at Yesterday's Session.

Frank Ellison has been sentenced. He is to serve in Sing Sing at hard labor for five years, with the usual commutation for good behavior.

Under the statute no other sentence could be imposed, the court having no discretion, as it was the prisoners' second conviction, for which the law prescribes the maximum penalty.

The convicted club man took his sentence quietly. He wore a suit of black cheviot, stylishly cut. His linen was spotless, and his feet were incased in a pair of snug-fitting patent leather shoes. A white four-in-hand was carefully tied about his throat.

There was a wait of half an hour after Ellison reached the courtroom before he was called to the bar. As soon as the Recorder was seated, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, who made such a strong fight in defense of Ellison, asked for an arrest of sentence.

He preferred this request on fifteen grounds. His principal reason was the admission of evidence on the trial concerning Ellison's relations with Mrs. Neame previous to the assault on her father, Broker Henriques. Mr. Brooke also argued for an arrest of judgment on technical grounds, and finally on the strength of new evidence which he said had been discovered since the defendant's conviction.

This new evidence Mr. Brooke submitted in the shape of an affidavit from Michael Blumberg of 131 Norfolk Street. Blumberg swears that he was walking along Thirty-ninth Street on the evening of June 5 when Ellison and Henriques met. He saw no blows struck until after Henriques had pulled his pistol and fired a shot. Ellison, according to Blumberg, acted entirely in self-defense. The deponent would have come forward before, he said, ly that he had been advised by his neighbors that it would hurt his business interests to get mixed up in the case. It was not until after the defendant's conviction that he had concluded that it was his duty as a man to put in his testimony regardless of his own interests.

"I see nothing new in this alleged evidence," said Assistant District Attorney Wellman after Mr. Brooke had finished reading. "There is nothing in the affidavit that was not asserted at the trial by the defense. It is Ellison's own story over again, and the story of the other witnesses he produced. If the jury didn't believe these other men there is no reason to suppose that they would have placed any credence in this man Blumberg's story."

"I see nothing new in the statement either, and I overrule the motion for an arrest of judgment," remarked Recorder Smyth.

Then Ellison was ordered to stand up for sentence. He faced the Recorder without a trace of nervousness or embarrassment.

"Have you anything to say, Ellison," asked the Recorder, "why sentence should not be pronounced on you?"

"Only this," came the answer, "I was simply defending my life. I am an innocent man."

"The jury did evidently not believe this, Ellison," said the Recorder. "They were satisfied apparently that you were guilty of this assault, and I agree with them. I am satisfied that you did not intend to commit murder, and the finding of assault in the second degree was, therefore, a just one. The law fixes your punishment. The sentence is that you be confined at Sing Sing at hard labor for five years."

This ended the case, and it also ended Mr. Brooke's connection with Ellison's future defense. An appeal from the judgment is to be taken, but Mr. Brooke will have nothing to do with any further proceedings. He practically retired from the defense on Saturday because of a disagreement with Ellison. He conducted yesterday's proceedings to finish his connection with the case up to the point of repeal.

Later in the day Ambrose H. Purdy appeared in the scene as Ellison's counsel. He went before Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court and obtained a stay of execution until next Thursday, when he will argue for an order making the stay permanent pending the appeal of the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

The trouble between Mr. Brooke and his client first arose out of the necessary outlay for printing the stenographer's minutes of the trial, in order to get the matter in proper shape for appeal. This will cost between $400 and $500. Ellison either would not or could not raise this sum of money. Then, too, he wanted Mr. Purdy to take a hand in appealing the case. Mr. Brooke refused to consent to Mr. Purdy's coming in at this late date, and as Ellison was determined to have him, Mr. Brooke gave notice that he would withdraw. Ellison said he didn't care; he wanted Mr. Purdy, and so Mr. Brooke and the prisoner parted company.

It was thought that the contempt proceedings against Mr. Brooke for drinking with three of the Ellison jurors would come up after the defendant had been sentenced. Mr. Wellman announced, however, that District Attorney Nicoll had concluded to postpone the matter until later in the week. Charles De Medici, one of the three jurors with whom Mr. Brooke drank, was in court to see that his position should be made clear if the question arose. Just before leaving he said:

"I have nothing to add to my letter as printed in The New-York Times last Sunday. As for the sentence on Ellison, I think that if the Neame divorce matter and his general relations with Mrs. Neame had not been dragged into the trial, he would have gotten off with assault in the third degree."

Ellison will be kept in the Tombs until Judge Ingraham passes on the motion for a stay.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

More Than 20,000 Persons Attend Bloomingdale Brothers' First Fall Opening.

Bloomingdale Brothers' great store, Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, was crowded yesterday from an early hour in the day until late in the evening on the occasion of their first Fall opening. The stock of goods offered for sale in all the departments was more varied and attractive than on any previous year, and the 2,300 clerks employed by the firm were kept busy during the entire day. It is estimated that over 20,000 customers visited the establishment, and nearly 60,000 sales were made.

In the boot and shoe department special attractions were offered, the firm having recently purchased the entire stock of S. Bloomfield, the well-known boot and shoe dealer of Sixth Avenue. A large stock of $6.50 and $4.50 Dongola shoes were sold at $1.98 a pair. ties at exceedingly low prices.

Ladies' wrappers, made of homespun serge of different colors, with Watteau back, Bishop's sleeves, and Empire revers, were sold at $3.25. Ladies' coats, made of heavy serge, of fine quality, estimated to be worth over $6, were sold as low as $1.98. and extensive.

Col. McAlpin Not a Candidate.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Col. E. A. McAlpin, who, since Judge W. H. Robertson declined, has been spoken of as the prospective Republican candidate for Senator from this district, to-day told a reporter for The New-York Times he was not a candidate, and positively would not accept the nomination. The convention will be held in White Plains Wednesday. The Democratic Senatorial Convention will meet the same day in Peekskill, and will doubtless nominate A. H. Morris.

Source of Mackenzie River Found.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 9.—R. G. McConnell, who was sent by the Ottawa Government on an exploring expedition in the Mackenzie River district, has arrived at Vancouver, and reports that he has discovered the source of the Mackenzie River to be a lake at the head of the Findley River and that gold was found by him in abundance for 250 miles along the Findley River.

LINES TO AN OLD FRIEND.

The St. Paul News Bids the Associated Press Good-bye.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 9.—The St. Paul News, which to-day became a member of the United Press, and began to receive the full leased-wire report, says editorially:

"To-day The Daily News begins a new era of existence, and will still more emphatically demonstrate its position as the leading daily of St. Paul. As will be seen from its newsy columns it is now being supplied with the admirable telegraphic reports of the United Press, an association which has ever been recognized as one conducted on broad and thorough principles, which has been noted for its enterprise and famed for its efficiency.

"Compared with other associations the United Press is as the hustling newspaper man of to-day to the old-fashioned journalist of ante-bellum times, as The Daily News to its old-fogy competitors. It has the reputation of being up to the times, unhampered by any corporate influence, omnipresent, ubiquitous, argus-eyed; so that, more than ever, if the people of St. Paul want the news, they must look to The Daily News for it, as this paper is the only one in St. Paul now being supplied with this perfect service.

"For a time the United Press and the Associated Press worked in concert, dividing the field and the profits, but, seeing the error of such an arrangement, the younger and better organization withdrew from the agreement. Since that withdrawal the Associated Press has been busily engaged in the not altogether dignified pastime of throwing mud; but the discriminating reader of both reports will at once recall the fable of the fox who was sore because the tempting grapes were beyond his reach. To him they were sour because unobtainable, and the Reynard of the Associated Press is repeating the fable by practical illustration.

"The Daily News is the penny paper and the people's paper. It has ever been the latter because of its loyalty to the people, its opposition to fraud, and its uncompromising independence, and now that it has the service of the United Press, and enjoys that advantage exclusively, the people will find it even more to their interest to peruse its columns.

"The readers of The Daily News will find a marked improvement to-day and hereafter in its telegraph news columns, and a decided superiority over those of its old-fashioned competitors. The reason for this is that this paper has secured absolute control of the United Press report in this city, which is a sufficient guarantee that in future The Daily News will be in the front rank of the newsiest papers of the day. It will not take a very discriminating mind to detect this fact from day to day, as it will be too glaringly apparent.

"Everywhere, among experienced newspaper men, the United Press is generally regarded as the most enterprising and thorough of all telegraphic news associations, inasmuch as it is always up to date, and never behind hand in anything that it does. Its facilities are unsurpassed, its influence extends everywhere, and nothing escapes it. Its telegraph keys click in foreign diplomatic circles as well as in the national capital.

"It stands as a modern argus, to whom nothing is hidden, not even the envy of that fossilized and rococo relic, the Associated Press, which is now indulging in the spiteful play of second childhood, because it no longer has the supporting strength of its young and lusty competitor, and varies that senile pastime with a strenuous endeavor to keep up its courage by whistling feebly as it hurries through the woods of disappointment.

"Apropos of the dear old Associated—dear in a double sense, and at any price—there was a meeting of the subscribers to that doting reminiscence a few days ago. As an example of bluff it was perfect in its way, but as gauzy as the draperies of an odalisque. On the following day all the papers in the Associated Press were out in glowing accounts of that meeting, and of the frosty enthusiasm by which the gathering was pervaded.

"It was amusing, very. Artemus Ward would have denominated the assemblage a menagerie of 'amoosin' cusses.' But the most amusing thing about the whole business was the array of 'subscriptions' set forth for the purpose of striking terror to the hearts of enterprising members of the United Press.

"The Daily News has no wish to be unkind; still less does it desire to cast discredit upon the whitened hairs of weakened age, but it would like to see at any time in the dim, distant, and distended future a sworn statement detailing the payment of those same 'subscriptions.'

"Necessarily the statement would have to be a sworn one. The United Press now serves more than nine hundred newspapers, among them many of the best and most influential in the country. The list contains twenty journals in New-York City, including The Herald, World, Sun, Tribune, Times, Staats-Zeitung, Evening Post, Mail and Express, &c.

"It serves every newspaper in New-England and in New-York State; every newspaper in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; every newspaper published between Washington and New-Orleans, inclusive, and the leading papers of the West, including The Chicago Tribune, Herald, The Louisville Courier-Journal, Memphis Commercial, New-Orleans Times-Democrat and The Picayune."

THE RAINMAKER STILL AT WORK.

Financial Difficulties at the Casino Again Tided Over.

"The Rainmaker of Syria" went about his appointed work at the Casino last night as serenely as if the dread of the electric lights going out, or the musicians striking, or the receiver landlords sternly demanding rent had never disturbed his peaceful avocations. There was a fairly good house under all the circumstances and nothing to indicate that the managers had been playing to anything except prosperity.

Some hard thinking and quick action were needed yesterday to bring about this happy condition. The terms of the lease of the Casino by Mr. Roseborn required rent in advance to the amount of $1,500 at the beginning of each fortnight. The second fortnight began last night. As the receivers could grant no indulgences without making themselves liable for the rent, those who have most closely watched the fortunes of Roseborn, Rosenfeld, and Rosenbaum were at a loss to figure out how the rent could be paid. There is no doubt, however, that it was paid or that some equivalent was put in its place. In the absence of a direct statement from the managers the story got out last night that a bond for $1,000 deposited by Mr. Roseborn with the receivers as a preliminary security for rent had been applied to tide over the crisis.

The report of a threatened strike among the singers simmered down to congratulations among the friends of Mark Smith over his having managed to capture $150 yesterday under threat of quitting. This was accomplished by the financial ingenuity of one of the managers, it was said, with the aid of his watch and diamonds.

ECONOMY, DURABILITY, and style rule the new designs in FURNITURE GEO. C. FLINT CO. (14th St. and 6th Av.) are selling.—*Adv.*

MR. ROSENFELD WANTS REVENGE.

He Seeks It Through a Police Court Because His Vile Language Was Resented.

Last Saturday evening Paul Latzke, a reporter for The New-York Times, went to the Casino to learn whether Messrs. Roseborn, Rosenfeld, and Rosenbaum, the flowery trio who bloom in the box office of that unlucky temple of the drama, had accumulated the necessary funds to pay their musicians, pay their rent, and make such further payments as should be necessary preliminary to opening the doors of their theatre this week. Mr. Latzke first had some conversation with Mr. Charles Barton, who had been frozen out of the rosengarten by the avenging angels, Roseborn, Rosenfeld, and Rosenbaum. This conversation was held on the Broadway sidewalk, across the street from the Casino. Having heard Mr. Barton's account of the latest difficulties in which Messrs. Roseborn, Rosenfeld, and Rosenbaum had become involved, Mr. Latzke went over to the Casino to learn what Messrs. Roseborn, Rosenfeld, and Rosenbaum had to say on the subject.

He found Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld standing by the Thirty-ninth Street exit, and said: "How do you do, Mr. Rosenfeld? Do you intend to go on with 'The Rainmaker' on Monday?"

Mr. Rosenfeld glared at Mr. Latzke and replied, with great solemnity: "That is a very impertinent question, and I shall go down and report you to the proprietor of your paper."

"Indeed!" said Mr. Latzke, "I had no intention of being impertinent, and as to your threat, I think you would better hurry right along and carry it out."

"Of course it is impertinent," said Mr. Rosenfeld. "Suppose I was to ask you if you were going to pay your next week's board. I do ask you, Are you going to pay your next week's board?"

"I certainly expect to do so," said the reporter. Mr. Rosenfeld walked away, and then, turning, he came back and, walking up to Mr. Latzke, insulted him with the vilest language. Mr. Latzke promptly hit Mr. Rosenfeld's nose, knocking him sprawling to the sidewalk.

A crowd collected, and Mr. Rosenfeld's guardian angels bore him into the box office of the Casino and let him look at the ticket taker's pile to revive him. Mr. Latzke walked across the street, and after some conversation with a number of acquaintances he returned to the office of The Times.

Mr. Rosenfeld obtained a warrant for Mr. Latzke's arrest from Justice Koch yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and a detective was ordered to serve it. The policeman did not find Mr. Latzke, although the latter went about his daily work as usual, but last evening, having been informed that a warrant for his arrest had been issued, Mr. Latzke went in company with Mr. B. F. Einstein of the law firm of Townsend, Dyett & Einstein, to Justice Koch's home and surrended himself. Justice Koch asked Mr. Latzke to present himself for a hear-of the case in the Jefferson Market Court this morning at 9:30 o'clock, and then Mr. Latzke returned to his work.

There is no definite information as to whether Messrs. Roseborn, Rosenfeld, and Rosenbaum will leave the Casino altogether bereft of roses this morning and come in a bouquet to the police court, or whether Mr. Rosenfeld alone will appear and put his damaged head in evidence.

Died of Malignant Diphtheria.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 9.—John C. Carter, a prominent business man here, died last night of malignant diphtheria. He was for many years a Trustee of Brookhaven Township. His son, Walter J. Carter, was formerly Surveyor of this port. Mr. Carter was sixty-seven years old.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.—An interesting engagement announcement just made was that of Miss Elizabeth Elkins to Edward E. Bruner of this city. Miss Elkins is the daughter of Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Secretary of War. Mr. Bruner is a broker in this city, living in West Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Elkins is at present at her home, in West Virginia. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will doubtless take place early in November. The engagement of Miss Grace Bean, daughter of ex-Congressman Bean of Arizona, to Girard Romaine is announced. Mr. Romaine is well known in this city. He is the son of the late Benjamin F. Romaine, who owned large tracts of real estate on the west side of the city above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Edward Morgan's youngest daughter, Miss Edith Morgan, will be married to Butler Williamson this Winter. The engagement has just been announced. Miss Morgan is a sister of Mrs. August Belmont. She and Mr. Williamson were prominent members of several dancing classes last Winter. Mr. Williamson is the son of Mrs. David B. Williamson of Dobbs Ferry. He has three sisters and a brother as well known in society as himself. The engagement of Miss Florence Sands, daughter of James W. Sands of 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, to William Hamilton Russell has just been announced. Mr. Russell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Russell of 55 East Sixty-eighth Street. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of '78, and belongs to five clubs in town and several clubs out of town.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE.—During October and November many of the persons whose names have frequently appeared in print as taking leading parts in the social enjoyments of the season will sail for Europe, to pass the Winter at the fashionable resorts. Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville expect to remain on this side of the water until early in December, when they will sail for Europe. They intend to spend the Winter in Egypt, instead of at their Paris home at 51 Avenue Montagne. Late in this month Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay will go to Paris to remain through the fashionable season at the French capital. During the last week in October, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Ferguson and the Misses Ferguson will leave for Paris, where they intend to pass six weeks, and then return to this city. Next week Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, formerly Miss Nellie Grant, will sail for Paris with her children. Mrs. Sartoris is now at Cranstons-on-the-Hudson with Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Thompson and family expect soon to sail for a long tour through Europe, after which they will settle in Paris until next Spring.

WEDDINGS TO COME.—On Oct. 28 Miss Jeannette Le Brun Mott will be married to W. Eugene Parsons at 4 P. M., in St. Thomas's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Mott of 20 East Fifty-sixth Street will give a large reception for their daughter. Mr. Parsons is prominent in financial and club circles in this city and London. He will give his last bachelor dinner at the Manhattan Club. The couple will pass the Winter in the south of France. Society is waiting to learn the date of the marriage of Fairfax Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, to Miss Hetty Carey, daughter of John Carey of 1,019 Belvidere Terrace, Baltimore. Fairfax Harrison was graduated from Yale College three years ago. Miss Carey and Mr. Harrison are distantly related, as Mrs. Harrison was Miss Constance Carey, a connection of the Carey family of Baltimore. Fairfax Harrison is a member of the Fencers' Club. The Careys and the Harrisons spent the Summer at Bar Harbor.

MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE IN THEIR NEW HOME.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence have closed their two places at Bar Harbor and settled in their new home. Mr. Lawrence has bought a handsome house at 15 East Eightieth Street, which he has decorated in luxurious style. On the drawing-room walls are sixty oil paintings of great value. Each painting represents a different school of art. Mr. Lawrence has works of masters of the old school. As Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and their many connections have just come out of mourning, they will have considerable entertaining this Winter.

THE OAKLEY-SEAMAN WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Egbert B. Seaman have sent out invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Frances Parker Seaman, to John Burtis Hobby Oakley. The wedding will take place on the evening of Oct. 17 at the Church of the Redeemer, Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street. Mr. and Mrs. Seaman will give the reception at their home, 126 East Seventy-third Street, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Philip Riley, proprietor of a liquor store at 71 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday and held by Justice Tighe in $1,500 for examination on a charge of arson. Riley's saloon was discovered on fire at 3:30 A. M., and when the firemen arrived they found behind the bar several bowls filled with blazing kerosene oil. The fire was quickly extinguished, and Riley, who was found in the neighborhood, was arrested. He denied knowledge of the fire, but it was found the place was recently insured and Riley's stock of liquors was low.

—John Simpson and Charles Kessler, the two excursionists who were injured Sunday night at Glendale, L. I., in a collision with a steam motor and who were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, were reported, yesterday, as doing well and likely to recover. The other members of the party who were injured but went home were also said to be recovering from their bruises.

—John Kaliske, who shot himself in the head at Prospect Park Wednesday, died yesterday morning in the Seney Hospital. He was sixty-seven years old and homeless. He told Coroner Kene he shot himself because he was out of work and starving, having had nothing to eat in three days. He has a daughter in Budisloff, Russian Poland.

—While Frank Fallon was removing ashes from the Central Railroad station, Jersey City, yesterday morning, a train backed down, knocking Fallon and his horse and cart into the river. The weight of the cart dragged the horse down and it was drowned. Fallon was rescued in an exhausted condition and removed to St. Francis Hospital.

—The Erie's special World's Fair excursion which left Jersey City with 400 passengers yesterday morning is expected by the managers to be the largest of the season. Over 600 people from points on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad join the excursion at Binghamton, and the number from points along the Erie will be very large.

—The Armory Board yesterday fined Architect J. R. Thomas $400 for delay on the work of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and rejected all the bids for the construction of the new armory for Troop A, because they were all beyond the appropriation.

—The Post-Graduate Hospital, 226 East Twentieth Street, is in great need of linen, sheets, pillow cases, and towels for the use of its charity patients. Any gifts of this kind will be most gratefully acknowledged by the Directors.

—The library and reading room of the Cooper Union will be reopened Thursday morning, Oct. 12.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Manager A. M. Palmer has engaged James W. Morrissey, one of the ablest of the business managers of the country, to direct the tour of Joseph Slivinsky, the Polish pianist, who is to make an American tour under Mr. Palmer's management. Seidl's Orchestra has also been engaged, and, beginning with Thanksgiving night, two band concerts and two recitals will be given in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

—Everything is prepared for the production of Joseph Arthur's new play, "The Cornercracker," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night. An elevator scene, in which two persons are killed, is said to be the "thrilling" feature of the piece.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

India Rugs.

Our annual sale (at retail only) of India and Oriental Rugs will commence to-day *Tuesday, Oct. 10th* and continue during the week.

Notwithstanding the cost of these goods in the Oriental markets was higher this season than last, we will offer them to-morrow at quite as low a price as we did at our great sale last year. The Antique Daghestan and Cabistan Rugs (at $13.65) are lower in price than anything in Rugs we have ever offered before.

Antique and modern Daghestan and Karabagh Rugs, *$4.75.*

Large, fine, antique Daghestan and Cabistan Rugs, (suitable for lounge and divan covers.) *$13.65.*

(Some of these pieces are worth from $30 to $60 each.)

Extra fine Iran pieces, (large size) *$43.00.*

(such as have been sold at from $90 to $120.)

Turkey Carpets in all sizes at the average price (for 9x15 feet) of *$67.50.*

India Carpets, fine quality, 9x12 *$80.00.*

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.

Bankrupt Sale OF C. A. Brockway & Co.'s Entire Stock of Fine FURNITURE from 35 to 60 per cent. below regular prices.

Purchased from the Assignee, at 54 cents on the dollar, by

R. J. HORNER & CO., 61-65 West 23d St.,

and now being offered at the warerooms of

Brockway & Co., 39-41 West 23d Street, (Opposite Stern Bros.)

A rare opportunity to secure the best Furniture at the price of the cheapest.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

LACE CURTAINS.

We have placed on sale, this week, about 200 pairs of Irish Point Curtains, at a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. from regular prices:

$7.50 reduced to $5.00
$13.50 " " $8.00
$15.00 " " $10.00
$32.50 " " $16.50
$50.00 " " $25.00
$55.00 " " $30.00

100 pairs of Sash Curtains, in Brussels and Irish Point Lace, will be sold at half price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Special Sale Continued.

Additional lines of Fashionable Novelties added. Thousands of yards are disposed of daily at about half price. They are suitable for Cloak and Wrap linings, Tea-gowns, Wrappers, Evening and Street Costumes.

IN THE BASEMENT.

Figured Crepes, Light Colors and Black, 50 cents per yard; Figured Surahs, good quality, 65 cents per yard; Colored Crystals, including Evening shades, 75 cents per yard.

125 pieces of Black Silk, from 50 cents to $1.00 per yard; very excellent value.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO.

AUTUMN OPENING TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

GRAND DISPLAY OF EXQUISITE GOODS In Every Line.

NOVELTIES from every MARKET of the WORLD now on EXHIBITION.

The EMPRESS EUGENIE'S LACES are shown in the Rotunda.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

Registered Trade Mark.

Handkerchiefs

for little children and for older children, handkerchiefs for ladies and for gentlemen, plain hemmed, hemstitched, printed, initialed, and embroidered.

Whatever is newest and most desirable in largest assortment, and every handkerchief warranted PURE LINEN.

James McCutcheon & Co., THE LINEN STORE, *14 West 23d St.*

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Cutlery, China, and Glass, Eddy Refrigerators.

LEWIS & CONGER, 130 & 132 West 42d Street.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully-prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging, or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	$1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy	.25

Sold by druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (114 pages) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 and 113 William St., New-York.

SPECIFICS.

"Spell it with a 'We' Sammy, spell it with a 'We.'"

For the races if you go, for the Winter anyway: Mackintoshes, $15 to $22.50—cape or no cape! no cape has velvet collar.

The best maker makes ours. Use his own patterns? No, indeed, we don't let him; he uses our patterns, made by our man, who knows a fit when he sees it—before he sees it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince. Warren. 32d St.

PAGES 9–12. TUESDAY, The New-York Times. OCT. 10, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

CONEY ISLAND'S PRIZE RING

EVERY FIGHT THERE TERMINATES IN A "KNOOK-OUT."

Proved Falsity of the Pretense that the Brutal Exhibitions Organized by Justices Newton and Tighe Are "Scientific Contests for Points"—Broken Noses, Torn Mouths, and Bruised Eyes—Revolting Spectacles Which Sheriff Courtney Admires.

The Coney Island Athletic Club officials are still defiantly claiming that the proposed international battle between Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett is not to be a prize fight, but merely "a scientific boxing contest for points." Ignoring the sentiment of the clergymen and all other decent citizens of Brooklyn, these men are going ahead with their arrangements for the fight.

To the indignant protests of the ministers the managers of the Coney Island Athletic Club brazenly retort that they do not permit prize fights in their ring by the sea.

They did not talk about "scientific contests for points" until The New-York Times aroused public sentiment against the proposed international prize fight.

The New-York Times has pointed out that the Marquis of Queensbery rules, under which the Mitchell-Corbett battle is to be fought, if at all, furnish the most conclusive evidence of the falsity of the claim that the proposed contest is to be other than a prize fight to a finish. These rules provide for contingencies which could not occur in a scientific sparring match with soft gloves for points.

They state, for instance, what shall be done if either fighter fails through "weakness" or "helplessness." They say what shall happen if he fails to come to time in ten seconds. They declare what course shall be pursued in case there is "any unavoidable interference" with the contest.

The New-York Times has pointed out that some of the most sanguinary battles of the ring have occurred under the Marquis of Queensbery rules. The names of a dozen fighters who died in the ring or after a fight have been published to show the serious character of contests under these rules.

If further evidence is needed of the brutal and degrading fights which are fought under these rules of the Marquis of Queensbery, an abundance of it is furnished by the so-called "scientific contests" which have already occurred in the ring of the Coney Island Athletic Club without the interference of the police of Gravesend or the Sheriff of Kings County or his deputies.

The details of most of these battles are so brutal and disgusting that The New-York Times could not undertake to reproduce the account of them in detail. A few extracts, sufficient for the purpose, are herewith given, taken from the columns of The New-York Illustrated News, a leading sporting journal.

There have been sixteen fights in John Y. McKane's clubhouse, and none of them has been without brutal and degrading features.

Beginning with the very first event, the fight between "Tommy" Kelly and "Billy" Plimmer, early in May, 1892, the disreputable record runs down to the present. The New-York Illustrated News's story of the inaugural contest contained these paragraphs:

"Tenth Round.—Kelly ran madly at the Englishman and got in a weak right swing on his neck. Plimmer sent in his right across on the jaw, and down went Tommy. He pushed himself up with great difficulty. Plimmer banged him, and he reeled back and fell. He stood up, and crack! he got it again. Down went Kelly.

"When he got up, Plimmer offered to shake hands with him. Kelly's answer was a mad rush, with a swinging smash. Plimmer easily stopped it, sent across his right, and down and out went the Harlem spider.

"Never in the history of Eastern fistic sport has a club opened up with such perfect arrangements and such bright prospects."

George Godfrey fought "Joe" Lannon during the following week. Here is an extract from the account of that "scientific contest" in the paper already quoted:

"Fourth Round.—For some reason 'Joe's' blows seemed to lack steam, and he fought wildly, wide open, with legs spread apart, giving Godfrey splendid openings. 'Old Chocalate' was not slow in taking advantage, and went in, throwing out his right and left, catching him on the point of the jaw, and Lannon swayed groggy. Godfrey's seconds cried, 'Now, George, you have him,' and the colored man fought like a wild demon and forced Lannon into the corner, where 'Joe' went down with a terrible right-hand smash, but got up within the allowed time. Godfrey did not give his man a minute's rest, but went at him furiously. The gong sounded, but still Godfrey kept pounding away, and a great roar came from the audience of 'Foul!' 'Foul!'"

The next fight, two weeks later, was between "Cal" McCarthy and "Bobby" Burns. Here is a snap-shot glimpse of it:

"Round Eight and Last.—After a breakaway, Burns sent in a terrific right over the heart, and 'Mac' staggered. Then he got his right on 'Mac's' ear, and 'Cal' fell in a heap. He remained on the floor till counted out, and then arose, complaining of his left side. Then Referee Smith awarded the fight to Burns."

George Dixon, the colored champion, had a "scientific" boxing match with Fred. Johnson, at the club, in June, 1892.

"Rip your right into his stomach, Fred," said "Billy" Plimmer to Johnson, as the latter entered the ring for the last round.

"Fourteenth Round—Dixon missed with his left, but recovered and banged his man heavily in the face. George got in the right on the head. Dixon rushed and landed the left on the chin; Johnson staggered in; quick as a flash George shot out the right, landing on the Englishman's jaw. Both fell to the floor, with Dixon on top. It looked like a back heel. Johnson's head struck the floor heavily.

"He lay motionless for a few seconds, while Dixon stood in his corner waiting for him to get up. Johnson rolled over on his stomach and then tried to get up, but the game fellow fell back again on the floor.

"The gong sounded when the ten seconds were up, and 'Al' Smith awarded the fight to Dixon. Johnson's seconds claimed that their man was thrown, but the referee would not listen to any claim of foul.

Of the fight between Kelly and Cunningham the sporting paper said: (

The fifteen-round fight between Cunningham and Kelly was one of the bloodiest ever witnessed in these parts. Kelly did all the leading up to the ninth round, but Cunningham had it pretty much all his own way for hard hitting from that round until the end.

Kelly presented a horrible appearance, with the blood pouring down his body from a battered mouth and a terrible gash on his forehead. It was a close affair at the finish, but the referee decided in favor of Cunningham.

"Johnny" Griffin and "Jimmy" Lynch fought at the club in September, 1892. Of this fight the sporting paper said:

"Fifth Round.—Lynch came out quite spryly this round, and his friends cheered him. He sailed into Griffin and hit him half a dozen times. Griffin showed some weariness, and Lynch ducked some ugly swings. Three times the men fell together as Griffin struck, and these tumbles had a bad effect on Lynch. At last Griffin got his fist on Lynch's jaw and had the latter staggering. Then a powerful straight right hander on the chin sent Lynch out flat on his back.

He lay still for a few seconds and then turned over and tried to get up. He raised his head, but fell back with a bump, and Jimmy Lynch was done for.

George Godfrey fought Joe Choynski at the club in October, 1892. Here is a sample from the report:

Fifteenth Round.—Godfrey came in with a left in the stomach and got a jab in the nose in return. This was followed by two more of the same kind, and Godfrey, crazed by pain, rushed Choyinski all over the ring. Suddenly Choynski turned, and, measuring his ground, shot out left and right with lightning-like rapidity and caught Godfrey full upon the jaw.

The colored man's legs seemed to lose their power, and he fell like a log, and, finding his head did not rest upon the floor, he raised his right arm and used it as a pillow. He was not knocked out, but quit, and was counted out by the referee. The round lasted only one minute and thirty-five seconds.

The fight between Greggins and Costello at the club in November, 1892, was marked by the following exhibition of "science":

Fortieth Round.—The Buffalo came out of his corner with a rush and planted a straight left-hander on Greggains's nose. That portion of the Californian's face seemed to be split or broken, for the blood streamed from the wound and covered his face and chest a crimson hue. Buffalo again visited his opponent's face with his left, and the latter fought back furiously. It was hammer and tongs, with Costello doing the most effective work.

He was tiring fast, and in attempting to land a wicked left-hand swing on Greggains the latter got in a half-arm upper cut with his left on the throat, and Costello went down in a heap.

This was the only clean knock-out during the whole fight, and Alex's friends yelled themselves hoarse.

If this fight had taken place in old Rome the thumbs of the spectators would have been turned down.

Of the fight in December, 1892, between Peter Maher and Joe Goddard, the sporting authority says:

"Nothing so bloody and terrific has occurred in the prize ring for many, many years as this meeting of these two giants. It was a demon-like struggle from start to finish. Although it's claimed by hundreds who were by the ringside that Maher stopped when he thought he had enough, he stood the graft bravely for a couple of rounds."

Here is the description of one of the rounds:

"Again they mix it up, and for five seconds each man banged away at the other in hammer and tongs style. It was wicked fighting, and made the crowd roar. Peter managed to get his left home over Goddard's left eye, and made another gash from which blood flowed copiously. When the men broke away, they were so tired that they could hardly stand. Maher was the more badly used up of the pair. He was puffing like a steam engine and was very groggy. It was a case of terrific slugging. Science was cast to the winds, and it was now evident to all that brute strength alone would score the victory."

The second fight, in December, 1892, was between "Billy" Plimmer and Joe McGrath:

"Seventh Round.—Plimmer worked slowly for a while, then saw a chance and downed his man with a right-hand cross. Bleeding from his enormously-swollen mouth, McGrath waited on his hands and knees until his time was almost up, then slowly arose. Another right-hand jolt on the jaw sent him staggering.

"He now devoted all his time to avoiding a knock-out, clinching and ducking and using every fair means. His gameness only postponed the inevitable. His face and breast were covered with blood. He staggered to his corner, reeling like a drunken man, when the gong sounded."

From the account of the fight between "Johnny" Griffin and "Billy" Murphy, in February, this year, here is a selection:

"Seventh Round.—Murphy was a sight as he came up to continue the battle. The blood poured from his broken nose and torn mouth until his appearance was repulsive even to old-timers used to scenes of carnage in the prize ring. Griffin was not bloodless by any means, but had much more strength than the New-Zealander, and he brought every effort to secure a knock-out blow on the jaw at first, and, finding that his adversary, blinded as he was by his own blood, managed to guard that vulnerable point, he suddenly changed his tactics and shot his left with fearful force beneath Murphy's left arm.

"The blow caught Murphy fairly over the heart. He did not even stagger, so quick was the effect of the blow, but fell as though stricken by lightning, landing upon his face.

"Slowly he turned as Referee Eckhard began counting the seconds that would decide the contest, and, when the gong sounded, his sorry face glistened ghastly beneath the blue rays of the electric light. With eyes staring vacantly and limbs as rigid as in death, the Antipodean gave no further signs of life, and the battle was over."

In March, this year, "Billy" McCarthy of Australia and "Jack" McGee of Boston fought at Coney Island.

"Ninth Round.—McGee's severe punishment in the previous round told on him, and he came up rather weak; nevertheless he came on willingly enough, and managed to land several good ones on McCarthy's face. The right eye of the latter was half closed.

"Tenth Round.—Frequent clinches and much awkward punching characterized the concluding round of this remarkable contest. McCarthy set the pace and was gradually wearing his man out."

"Billy" Smith of Boston fought a "scientific" contest at the Coney Island Athletic Club with "Tom" Williams, the Australian champion, in April, this year. It ended in this fashion:

Second Round.—Smith began just where he had left off, and he punched Williams with great vigor. The Australian tried to reciprocate, and one of the jabs brought blood to Smith's nose, but the latter paid no attention to that, and devoted all his energies to "soaking" his opponent in the neck. In this he was so successful that Williams went down three times, and struggled to his feet each time with the greatest difficulty.

Williams finally got a straight-hander on the jaw that laid him flat on his back. He partly turned over and made an effort to rise, but failed, and the ten seconds were ticked off as he lay on the floor, blinking his eyes.

Then the crowd got up on the benches and yelled furiously.

The fight between "Billy" Ernst of Brooklyn and "Billy" Vernon of Haverstraw, which tok place at the club in June, this year, is thus described:

The Ernst-Vernon bout wa sa whole pie for the Dutchman. Vernon landed a good many blows, but it was quickly seen that his blows were without force. Ernst waited to land his right, and he did it in the eighth round, plumb on Vernon's jaw. Down went the brickmaker, and then followed a long period of grave anxiety.

This was occasioned by the unconsciousness of Vernon. For ten minutes he sat in the ring corner, pale and unconscious, while every pair of eyes in the house were turned on him in apprehension. Two hours later, when Vernon left the clubhouse, he had not nearly recovered from the effects of the blow. He entered the fight smiling, and possessed every confidence, almost to the end. He left the ring one of the worst knocked out men that ever left it.

"Pat" Cahill, the ex-amateur middleweight champion, fought "Jim" Sullivan of New-York at this club in August last. How much of a "scientific" contest they furnished the following will show:

Third Round.—Cahill led twice for the body and missed. He was exceedingly awkward and over cautious. After an unsuccessful lead at the body, Cahill turned and ran to the ropes, with Sullivan close behind him, but unable to catch him. The men sparred a moment at long range, the nCahill started one of his low-duck leads at the stomach just as Sullivan had feinted with his left.

The Fourth Warder drew back his left and let go his right with a swinging upper-cut, just in time to catch Cahill under the chin.

Up into the air went the Jersey man's head. The concussion upon the hard board ended what Sullivan's punch had begun. Cahill lay limp like a dead man. His seconds regarded him mournfully.

Whe nReferee Donohue had counted Cahill out, and the gong rang ont his doom, Conqueror Sullivan threw his gloves in the air and danced around the ring. Time of round—57 seconds.

The next fight at the club in August brought George Dixon face to face in the ring with "Eddie" Pierce. This was a quick knock-out fight:

Third Round.—Dixon rushed matters in this round. He smashed Pierce right and left with his terrific swings, and soon had the Fourth Warder's face covered with blood. George nailed him on the jaw repeatedly until Eddie began to reel. The piston-like arms of the champion began to work like machinery, and Pierce continued to stagger.

Finally Dixon cornered Pierce, and with a series of tremendous punches beat the latter down. Pierce got up on his knees, and waited while the referee called the seconds off. He arose at the eighth count, but Dixon swung first his left on the jaw and then his right, and Pierce fell on his face in his corner, where he was counted out. The time of the round was 2 minutes 5 seconds.

The last big fight at the Coney Island Athletic Club occurred on the night of Monday, Sept. 25. The following is an extract from the sporting paper's story of the contest:

Seventh Round.—Dixon continued on the aggressive. He failed with a terrific left-hand swing, and the crowd yelled. He then tried a right hand upper-cut, which was stopped by Smith. Dixon's next rush was avoided. Dixon then landed a clean left-hand blow over Smith's side, countering later with a right-hand swing which knocked Smith to his knees.

A terrific right-hand blow on the top of Smith's chin sent him to the platform. He crawled to his knees and managed to regain his feet as the gong sounded, which marked the expiration of the ten seconds. Fifteen seconds later Dixon's right landed again, and this time Smith fell to the floor, only to rise and fall again as the gong sounded, marking his defeat.

Me fell back to the floor and was dragged to his corner, while shouts from 7,000 throats announced the end of the battle.

It is plain that all of the contests mentioned were illegal under Judge Barrett's decision in the Greenfield-Sullivan habeas corpus case. The Judge declared that a contest was illegal if severe blows were struck which were likely to cause injury, or likely to inflame the passions, or if the contest was likely to produce a disturbance or a breach of the peace; or if the exhibition was in any just sense brutal or revolting.

In his sermon last Sunday the Rev. N. Pearse of the New Lots Avenue Reformed Church of Brooklyn, denounced the Brooklyn "ring" and the Coney Island Athletic Club.

"When corruption," he said, "abounds to an alarming extent in our city and in the management of its affairs; when prominent officials band themselves to violate law and protect each other, and when they go so far as themselves to assist in forming an organization and renting a building whereby they may get pleasure and money out of prize fights, and when remonstrated with defy and insult the decent community—we think then it is time to speak out even from the pulpit, and on the eve of an election, and ask the citizen whether, in the vote that he is to cast, he should not take all these evils into consideration and determine to vote as he prays."

PROTEST OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Teachers and Scholars Will Agitate Against the Prize Fight.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, held last evening in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the members of the organization and the teachers in their charge were urged to do all in their power to stop the projected international prize fight. Secretary Henry E. Drake read his annual report, in which he said:

"The Sunday School Union of Brooklyn must stand for all that is good and pure in the social and moral life of the community. It must also stand against every brutal, immoral, and illegal act that threatens good order or the degradation of moral principle within its border.

Do we need to make excuse for referring to this in the presence of ears polite or minds of gentle breeding? This is our excuse, that where brutishness and vice raise their unhallowed head our charter and guide, the word of God, charges us to defeat them if possible, but at least to sound a clarion cry against their baleful influence.

Public attention is already aroused, but the spirit it has awakened must be sustained and fostered. The men who are involved expect that the opposition will be quieted—"will all blow over"—between now and December. Therefore they are unmoved by the present expression of public opinion, and are perfecting their plans without fear of official interference. Opposition will be futile unless it be sustained and persistent.

Your board deems it necessary to arouse your attention, both as citizens and as teachers of the young, to the flagrant outrage perpetrated upon the morals of the community in the so-called athletic encounters advertised in the public press and connived at or openly abetted by the officials whose duty it is to protect us from these brutal and demoralizing exhibitions.

Your managers believe that these displays of brute force are hostile to every sentiment of morality and religion and have a pernicious and degrading effect upon our boys and young men. We feel that as Christian men and women and as good citizens it is our duty to use every right method to prevent them; to awaken a public sentiment against them, and to spur, if need be, our county and city officials to some decent sense of regard for their office and to the oaths which they seem to have taken in vain.

Let it be held as the duty of our Christian citizenship to vigorously maintain this protest until it is triumphant. The measures discussed by your board are not fully perfected. When they are, we expect the Sunday schools of Brooklyn, through their officers, to lend ready and earnest aid to further the cause to the utmost.

After the reading of the report President Silas M. Giddings spoke upon the methods which had been suggested to prevent the combat. He said:

"Two weeks ago to-night the attention of the Board of Managers was called to the fact that a prize fight had been arranged for in a suburb of this city by a Judge who has jurisdiction over that district, and whose duty it is to see that it is prevented, as prescribed by the laws of the State. We decided that it was our duty to prevent this fight. The officers appointed a committee to take such measures as seemed to it most advisable. The board means business this time, and proposes to keep in the contest until the fight is stopped.

"In the first place, we prepared and sent to the Governor a very strong letter of protest on Sept. 30. We hope to get a favorable response. One plan suggested is that on a given Sunday every pastor of a church and every Superintendent of a Sunday school shall request every one who is present to hear them to send Gov. Flower a strong letter of protest, flooding him with an overflow of communications which) would conclusively point out to him how deeply the public sentiment of this city is aroused at the proposed brutal exhibition.

"Another plan suggested is that we shall secure 100,000 names to a petition asking Gov. Flower to interfere, should the officials persist in allowing this fight to take place.

"Still another plan thought of is to hold a monster mass meeting, at which every denomination in the city shall be represented.

"We hold up our hands in horror at the details of some of the Southern outrages, and say that such a thing could not happen here in the North. Yet here is an outrage equally as great, not to be committed on the spur of the moment, but carefully prearranged in every detail. The Brooklyn Sunday School Union asks the co-operation of every Christian in this city in preventing the disgrace of our city."

Both the reading of the report of Secretary Drake and the remarks of President Giddings were enthusiastically applauded.

INDIGNANT METHODIST PASTORS.

Two Hundred of Them Will Investigate Pugilism in Kings County.

Two hundred Methodist clergymen met in the Methodist Missionary, Southey's Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday morning, aud appointed a committee to investigate the charge that Kings County officials are not only countenancing but actively interested in the proposed international prize fight.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnston of New-York presented a resolution providing that the Methodists Preachers' Association should look into the charges made by The New-York Times and report at the meeting of the association next Monday morning. The committee chosen was: The Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnston, the Rev. J. O'Wilson of Brooklyn, Prof. S. V. Upham of Drew Seminary, and the Rev. G. W. Smith.

The resolution was discussed by the Rev. Robert Crook of New-York and the Rev. C. S. Williams of Brooklyn, both of whom strongly indorsed the work of The New-York Times and denounced the holding of prize fights at Coney Island.

LOST HER THREE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Kadsky, a Polish Immigrant, Searches in Vain for Her Little Ones.

Mrs. Schura Kadsky, a Polish Jewess, who had been found wandering about the streets Saturday night, kept kind-hearted Matron Travers awake for two nights at Police Headquarters by her frenzied conduct. The woman came from Poland on Saturday on the steamship Sarnia, with three children and her sister, Scherzif Essrag. They were all bound for Carmel, Cumberland County, N. J., where the husbands of the two women live.

At the Barge Office, Mrs. Kadsky gave the checks for the baggage of the whole party to an expressman, and then she went into the office to inquire her way to the railway station, leaving her children and her sister standing outside. When she returned the whole party had disappeared. She spent all day Saturday in a vain search for her children and her sister, and late that night she was taken to Police Headquarters. She succeeded in making the Sergeant in command understand that she was lost, and she was placed in the care of Matron Travers. The woman grew very much excited in the night. She would not eat or sleep, but spent the time moaning and weeping for her children.

All day Sunday she was in the same frenzied condition, and on Sunday night she was so utterly beside herself that she beat her head against the wall and against her iron bedstead. Yesterday she was sent back to the Barge Office.

Finances of the Big Bridge.

The monthly report of the Secretary of the Board of Brooklyn Bridge Trustees states that the receipts during September from the carriage ways were $7,611.40, and from the railroad $90,240.63, making a total of $97,852.03. The receipts for September, 1892, were $100,580.12. The number of cash fares sold at 3 cents during September, 1893, was 1,655,021, and of tickets at ten for 25 cents was 1,623,600. The total number of passengers carried in the cars last month was 3,278,621. The report of the Treasurer of the board shows that on Sept. 1 there was a cash balance in bank and on hand of $235,646.85. This, with $108,092.96, the receipts during September from all sources, including railroad fares and carriage tolls, made a total of $343,739.81. The expenditures for September, including salaries, pay roll, new driving plant, coal, asphalting extension, lumber, and casting, were $79,851.18. The balance of cash in bank and on hand is $263,888.63.

Drink Caused His Downfall and Death.

George E. Sickles, who, not many years ago, was known as one of the most successful commercial travelers for the furniture trade in the country, and who brought about his own ruin by drink, died in an ambulance, while on his way to Roosevelt Hospital, Sunday. For seven months he had been employed by a furniture firm in Canal Street. His hard drinking brought on frequent apoplectic fits. He was stricken at Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue Sunday, and died before the ambulance reached the hospital. His brother is said to be a member of one of the largest hardware firms in Chicago, and worth $500,000.

Bankers' Convention Programme.

Announcement was made down town yesterday of the programme of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, at the Art Institute, Chicago, Oct. 18 and 19. The convention will be addressed by Controller James H. Eckels, George S. Coe, Joseph C. Hendrix, Horace White, Allen R. Foote, George A. Butler, George E. Leighton, W. C. Cornwell, E. H. Thayer, E. O. Lynch, Prof. Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University; Joseph F. Johnson, Frank C. Dillard, E. E. Lindemuth, and others.

The New-Haven Palladium.

The New-Haven Palladium, which has been a favorite paper in the City of Elms ever since its establishment in 1829, appeared yesterday in a complete new dress of type, and printed on a new press that promises to do excellent work. The Palladium claims to have now a larger circulation than any other morning newspaper published in Connecticut, and under the editorial management of Col. H. A. Skillman gives assurance of being a better paper than ever.

WHY TWO WALKS ARE NEEDED

COMMISSIONER DANA EXPLAINS HIS SPEEDWAY PLAN.

A Landscape Architect Should Have Been Consulted—Room for a Sidewalk Each Side of the Drive and More Need of One East Than West—Visitors Must Approach from the East and Cross the Speedway to Reach the Sidewalk—They Should Not Be Barred from the River.

At the last meeting of the Department of Public Parks plans were adopted for the construction of the new speedway, to be built along the banks of the Harlem River, as far north as High Bridge. Commissioner Dana protested against the plans, because they provide for but one sidewalk along the speedway, and that upon the inside, away from the river bank. He declared that to deprive the people of their right to walk along the river bank, and especially in the interest of a much smaller number of persons who want to drive fast horses, was simply outrageous. He claimed there was ample room for two sidewalks, and, even if there were only room for one, that one should be on the river bank.

A reporter for The New-York Times called upon Mr. Dana yesterday and asked him to express his opinions fully for publication. Mr. Dana said:

"I feel somewhat dazed when I think of what has been done, not with reference to any point of disagreement between the Commissioners revealed at the last meeting, but at the violence done to the department itself.

"A public pleasure road is to be constructed, two miles and a half long, passing along a river bank of peculiar loveliness and picturesqueness, which is impossible to be properly dealt with for the accommodation of a speedway and footpath without as careful and competent study by the landscape artist as has been given to the most beautiful of our parks. It also passes through two important parks, already established—High Bridge Park and Washington Park—and yet this work is to be begun without a single line to go on which has received the examination or sanction of the landscape architect! One would as easily expect to see such treatment inflicted upon the gorge in Bronx Park. It does not seem possible such a thing as this can be done here in the City of New-York. I sincerely hope it will not be persisted in.

"I want to say, at the start, that I know of no one who approves more enthusiastically of the speedway project than the landscape architect of the parks, Mr. Vaux, and, in the plan he has submitted, the use of the driveway by the horsemen is considered in preference to any other use, and provided for and protected down to the last foot.

"Mr. Gilroy, the other day, I see, valued Central Park at $200,000,000. This Harlem River Driveway Park will also be worth many millions, and is a great sum of money to be spent in it, with less care, deliberation, and skill than have been bestowed upon our other parks, to which every citizen of New-York points with genuine pride? Is this most artistic department of the City Government to be conducted with a sledge hammer?

"In regard to sidewalks on both sides of the speedway, it must be clearly understood that there is room for them. The plan prepared by the landscape architect presents the same width of roadway as the one adopted the other day, excluding the public from the river side. The double-walk plan involves not the slightest interference with the perfection of the driveway.

"But just consider the practical working of only one sidewalk, and that on the interior side. Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who will go to the driveway on foot will approach from the east side. The present plan will require them to cross the driveway at its entrance, in order to make use of the sidewalk at all, at grade, and at a point where I doubt whether an overhead bridge could be recommended. The neck of land west of the driveway is narrow and hilly and not calculated to hold a large portion of New-York's population. Practically everybody from the city, as it exists to-day and as it will be later, after growing toward Harlem, will have to cross the driveway at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to get on the sidewalk, and also to climb the high hill, from the top of which it begins. From this point to the point where it crosses the river there is a broadside of half a mile, running through the city. The natural approach of substantially all visitors will be walled up so nobody can get in. All the boulevards north of the park will lead into the river by Macomb's Dam Bridge, and passengers through them would pass on along the river and reach the driveway without climbing the hill. They would surely much prefer to continue their walk along the river than to go 150 feet away from it.

"With a walk on but one side, only half as many people will be able to watch the doings on the road as could with two. I don't think there need be any doubt as to the number of people who would go to the driveway, with proper accommodation. Every one knows how pleasant it is to walk by the water side, though those who live in the city have very little chance to do it. Here is a magnificent opportunity to provide a promenade, such as, I believe, no city has, not even New-York. If it is made a feature of the speedway it will be a great benefit to the general public, of whom there are ten thousand where there is one man who drives a trotter. It will make the speedway immensely popular, instead of an oppressive barrier, against which the public will chafe and rebel.

"This can be asserted independently of the view that the wisest and safest plan to keep people off the driveway would be to provide them with easy and controllable means of getting where they are bound to go, and, in fact, have a right to go. What do you think of the city's owning this beautiful bank of the Harlem and not a soul on the river being allowed to set foot within a stone's throw of the river?

"Then, again, the Harlem is an established and favorite field for boating. The use of the quiet waters about New-York has been greatly increased lately, through the introduction of naphtha launches. Parties would be likely to come from all quarters and from considerable distances to such a charming and interesting region as that of the driveway; and yet they would be shut out from traveling along its entire length. High Bridge Park and Washington Park have, of course, a water front. The plan adopted decrees that they shall be shut up. Nobody will be able to row up to High Bridge Park and get off there. They will have to walk up or take the cable car. There would be no difficulty in arranging landing places, if the people were only permitted to land.

"You will find that in the plan of improving Riverside Drive, with speedway included, prepared by Mr. Eidlitz, the path next the river was for pedestrians. Their heads are lower than those of people who ride in carriages, and there are many times more of them. In no other way can they fully enjoy the water, except by getting to it. Of all portions of the river bank, also, if there is any difference at all, that between the lower end of the speedway and the High Bridge is the most desirable for people to have access to. The activity on the river is greatest there. A regatta would bring great crowds there, which it would be difficult to keep back and which certainly ought not to be kept back."

"I see Commissioner Tappen suggests the board use the east bank of the river," the reporter said.

"The east bank!" said Mr. Dana, laughing. "Why, the city doesn't own it, and it is walled in by the tracks of more than one railroad. That idea, of course, is not to be taken seriously. Then, consider the landscape. The rocky bluffs of the river, very picturesque and very beautiful, are to be treated as though the West Shore Railroad was to run along their base, instead of a road intended to be one of the city's parks. The scheme proposed would leave the cuttings absolutely bare. There would be no chance for restoring any verdure.

"Without a sidewalk on the outside there can be no trees. Why, even in the city's built-up streets they plant trees. They are regarded as of special value in the preservation of roads. Looking at the point of the compass you will see a row of trees is particularly indicated on the east bank of the driveway. They are of great practical benefit in Summer, and still more so, perhaps, in Winter, for the preservation of the sleighing, which should be splendid on this driveway.

"This, again, is another feature of the driveway which must be provided for. Such a road and park as this will have to have its own plant for maintenance, to have stables and outhouses. They will have to be, necessarily, on the interior side, and to that extent interrupt the interior sidewalk. There are various other points not necessary to consider now. As it stands, the plan is radically wrong, but I hope it may be made right before it is too late."

FERDINAND WARD'S LATEST.

He Advertises a Forthcoming Book at the Expense of Gen. Grant's Memory.

Ferdinand Ward, who nine years ago achieved meteoric and unenviable distinction, as a "young Napoleon of finance," when he wrecked the banking firm of Grant & Ward, announces that he is compiling a book to vindicate himself and leave an untarnished record to posterity.

In his advance notice of the volume, Mr. Ward declares that his firm would not have failed but for "the illness of Nelson J. Tappan, then Controller of the City of New-York, who was interested in the success of some of our speculations, and a few days before the failure of Grant & Ward, the Marine Bank had $1,500,000 of the city money on deposit."

Mr. Ward publishes a schedule purporting to show how the five-million-dollar deficit of the collapsed firm was absorbed. He credits Gen. Grant with $217,231, in addition to "$24,847 loss on stock assumed by receiver."

"When Gen. U. S. Grant went into the firm," writes Mr. Ward, "I understood he did so with $50,000 borrowed for that purpose." Mr. Ward also states that "it has been in the power of the receiver," Julien T. Davies, "to thus far completely cover up the transactions of the firm with many men of prominence, whose interests and connections with the firm will make interesting reading when published."

Lawyer Davies, when seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"Mr. Ward's statement may be dismissed very briefly as far as I am concerned. When I was appointed receiver for the bankrupt firm, I found its assets in sight to be about $13,000. When I filed my report and was discharged from the receivership, I had accounted for about $1,000,000. The details are part of the court records, the whole transaction being finished at the time."

"I did not know much about Gen. Grant's private affairs," said Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, in his office in the Field Building, "but I do recollect that, in a conversation I had with him after the firm's failure, he distinctly gave me the impression that Ward had cheated and ruined him. I cannot understand how he could put in so little capital, draw out so much profit, and have to borrow money soon afterward for household expenses."

Gen. Horace Porter smiled grimly as he glanced at Ferdinand Ward's statement.

"Personally, I am not familiar with the details of the case," he said. "My only recollection is that the court adjudged Mr. Ward responsible for more than a mistake."

BROOKLYN POLITICIANS WORRIED.

Fight for a Judgeship To-Day and Trouble Threatened by Aldermen.

The Democratic Second Judicial District Convention will be held at noon to-day, in the Kings County Court House, to nominate a candidate to succeed Judge Barnard. Thomas E. Pearsall, City Judge Van Wyck, and Corporation Counsel Jenks are aspirants for the nomination. Mr. Pearsall says his services as Chairman of the Democratic General Committee entitle him to the nomination. Judge Van Wyck's friends say the Judge should be promoted, and that Pearsall should be content with the City Judgeship. Mr. Jenks wants it because it is a nice plum.

The friends of the respective candidates besieged "Boss" McLaughlin in his Willoughby Street office yesterday. As usual, Mr. McLaughlin said nothing to encourage either candidate.

The plan of the leaders to turn down all the Aldermen this Fall does not please the City Fathers, though most of them are too thoroughly disciplined to complain. But Alderman Wafer and several of his colleagues, who are awaiting trial for the Columbian frauds, are angry.

If Mayor Boody is to have a vindication they want one also. They claim that he is in the same boat with themselves, and his reputation is no dearer to him than theirs is to them, and that they are entitled to just as much consideration as he. They threaten to make trouble for the machine if they are not renominated.

Ex-Alderman Coffey recently moved from the Twelfth Ward, which he represented in the board, to the Third. His new residence is 385 State Street. The move was made in order that he might run for Senator in McCarty's old district. McCarty will probably run in the Sixth District.

The Senatorial Conventions in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts will be held this evening.

Assessor Thomas J. Patterson of the Fourteenth Ward is the latest candidate for Sheriff.

FEASTED MINDS AND BODIES.

Bishop Potter Advises Churchmen to Study Before Judging.

The New-York Churchman's Association had a meeting and luncheon at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The principal event of the meeting was the reading of a paper by Bishop Potter, entitled "Intellectual Culture as a Source of Power in the Ministry."

About forty covers were laid, and there were several invited guests from neighboring towns.

In his paper, Bishop Potter spoke of the desirability of acquiring a broad knowledge of the works of men who, like Shelley, have been accused of atheism, agnosticism, &c. On closer knowledge of their works many points might be found for less harsh judgment than might otherwise be given.

Six new honorary members were added to the association's roll. They are the Rev. Peter C. Creveling of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, the Rev. Ernest C. Saunders of Cold Spring, the Rev. George F. Clover, Chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, rector of St. James's Church, the Rev. Samuel C. Graham of Mount Vernon, and the Rev. N. Perkins of New-York.

Among those present besides Bishop Potter were the Revs. T. McKee Brown, A. B. Carver, F. M. Clendenin, J. R. Davenport, D. D., W. N. Dunnell, D. D., T. Gallaudet, D. D., G. D. Johnson, H. L. Myrick, Arthur Ritchie, J. S. Spencer, D. D., Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck, G. H. S. Walpole, D. D., S. H. Granberry, and William S. Boardman, D. D.

Sick with Smallpox in Central Park.

Three cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. A physician, strolling in Central Park, noticed a boy who appeared to be sick and had a rash on his face. The boy was sitting on a bench near the entrance at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The physician examined the boy and found he was suffering from smallpox. A Park policeman guarded the boy until a Health Department officer arrived. The diagnosis of the physician was confirmed, and the patient was speedily removed to North Brother Island. The boy said he was John Lally, nineteen years old, and that his home was at Madison and Sixteenth Streets, Hoboken, N. J. He had been sick for several days and came to this city and applied at the Vanderbilt Clinic for treatment. He was told that he came too early, and was directed to return at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He went to Central Park to pass away the time. Teresa Ragosto, forty-seven years old, of 14 Roosevelt Street, and Marie Spazzione, fourteen years old, of 38 Cherry Street, were also taken to the Riverside Hospital, suffering from smallpox.

Delving in a Bank's Wreckage.

The scheme of the Sherman Bank to acquire the assets, relieve the depositors, assume the sound liabilities, and absorb the business of the Madison Square Bank, did not make visible progress yesterday. "The scheme never had much in it," said Isaac Untermyer of counsel for the receivers, "and it has less now than at any time. The receivers have no idea that anything can come of it. They are pushing ahead their investigation, finding out more and more about the bank's mismanagement every day, and at the proper time, not far distant, somebody will be sharply called to account."

Found in His Cellar with a Broken Neck.

Thomas Goldstein, forty-eight years old, a prosperous clothier living at 168 Madison Street, was yesterday morning found dead in his cellar, with a broken neck. Mr. Goldstein had been visiting friends, and had come home late. His house was in darkness, and by some mistake he missed the staircase and fell through the open cellar door.

WILL DISCUSS FISH CULTURE

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS TO CONVENE IN CHICAGO.

Will Meet Oct. 16 and Last Five Days—To Discuss All Important Questions Relating to the Culture and Protection of Fish—Delegates from All Over the World to be There—Cooks of All Nations Will Prepare Their National Sea-Food Dishes for the Delegates.

The World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition has arranged for an international congress of persons interested in fisheries and fish culture, to convene in Chicago Oct. 16 and continue five days. The deliberations of this congress will cover a wide range of subjects relating to fisheries, fishery laws and kindred subjects.

The general congress will be presided over by Col. Marshall McDonald, United States Commissioner of the Fish and Fisheries. The sessions will be held in the building of the Art Institute. The congress will be attended by representatives of every civilized country on the globe. Many responses to the invitation have been received from eminent fish culturists in both America and Europe. Thirty papers will be read by the authors, if they are present, or by title, and printed in the proceedings.

While the discussion on fish culture is in progress on the fourth day, Eugene Blackford, the eminent fish culturist, of this city, will preside. On the evening of Oct. 17 there will be an international fisheries banquet in the Art Institute Building, at which 100 dishes prepared from fish and sea products will be served. The cooking will be done by the cooks of the different commissions represented at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The cook of the Chinese Commission will prepare a soup from sharks' fins, while the cook of the Japanese Commission will present a porridge prepared from gelatinous sea weeds and anemones from Japanese waters. Each cook will prepare his national dish of fish food.

The banquet will be modeled after the one held at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, for which Mr. Blackford arranged the menu. When asked, yesterday, how he expected a person to wade through such a large number of dishes, all of fish, he said:

"There will be a number of standard fish dishes from which the company will dine. Then the innovations in piscatorial cookery will be brought in and every one will taste of them to see what they are like."

The first day of the congress will be devoted to the discussion of fishery laws and the administration of the fisheries, comprising State laws, interstate regulations, national laws, international law, and international equity. The necessity of placing oyster planting grounds, other than natural beds, under private ownership and control, in order to secure the largest and most regular production, will also be discussed with the questions:

"Should the Government, State or National, farm the waters?"

"How shall we deal with the purse, seine, and pound net fisheries?"

"Why transportation companies should aid in the distribution of fish."

"The utility and results of legislation for the ocean fisheries."

The second day of the congress will be devoted to the sciences in relation to fisheries and fish culture, namely: biology, physics, chemistry, geography, and climatology. The discussion upon each of these subdivisions will be upon:

"The scope, aims, methods, and apparatus of economic aquatic biology."

"The system of life in waters."

"The purposes, plans, and uses of a station for marine research."

"The obligation of Government to maintain such stations."

"The obligation of Governments to prosecute marine research and deep-sea explorations."

"A programme for a model lake survey."

"A programme for a model survey of a river system."

"The migration of fishes."

"The distribution of economic fishes."

"The aquarium; its installation and management."

The third day will be devoted to talks upon methods of capture, utilization, and distribution of fishery products. This will consist of:

"Description of methods and apparatus employed in the fisheries."

"Influence of methods upon abundance."

"Improvements in fishing vessels and apparatus."

"Economical value of marine products."

"Preparation, care of, and manufacture of fishery products."

"The market fishery, refrigeration, drying of fish, canning industry, and the utilization of fish, salting of fish, canning industry, and the utilization of skins and other parts of marine objects, furs, whalebone, sounds, ambergris oil, &c., and fish guano."

"Also the transportation of fishery objects and products; the utilization of new and waste products of fisheries, and the question of bait and bait preservation in the off-shore fisheries.

Fish culture will be the topic of the fourth day, taking in the scope of private and public fisheries. The discussions will cover the following subjects:

"Reviews of fish culture in Europe and America."

"The scientific foundations of fish culture."

"The present state and principal defects of scientific fish culture."

"The general conditions involved in stocking new and restocking depleted waters."

"The comparison of methods employed in packing and transporting fish ova."

"Cheaper and better food for rearing fish."

"The conditions determining whether to plant impregnated eggs, fry, or fingerlings."

"The methods and results of breeding food for fish."

"Comparison of methods in oyster culture in the United States and in foreign contries."

"The need of a Government oyster-cultural station. What should be its general plan and arrangement. What it may be expected to accomplish in the way of example and instruction."

"The relative value of artificial propagation and regulation and protection in maintaining the lobster fisheries."

"The necessity of affording proper instruction to students in fish culture."

"Fish culture as applied to the maintenance or regeneration of the ocean fisheries."

"Economic results of acclimatization of aquatic products."

On the fifth and last day the World's Fisheries will receive the attention of the congress. This will consist of a review of the World's Fisheries in their regular order, as follows:

"The mollusk fisheries—squid, oyster, pearl, clam, abalones, scallop, periwinkles, snail, unios, &c."

"The sponge fishery."

"The crustacean fishery—lobster, crab, shrimp, prawn, crayfish, &c."

"The amphibians and reptiles—frogs, turtles and terrapins, alligators, &c."

"The mammals—wales, porpoises, seals, walruses, otters, &c."

"The fishes—cod family, herring family, mackerel family, the Sciaenidae, the mullets, the salmon family, the perch-like fishes, the Siluridae, the pikes, the carps, the sturgeons, the eels, sharks, skates, &c."

This will be followed by discussions upon:

"Fishery statistics in general."

"The relation of fisheries to civilization."

"The relation of the fisheries to the nay and the merchant marine."

"The fishermen: their physical and financial conditions and the means for their improvement."

"The duty of the General Government in the matter of a fisheries intelligence service."

"The question of the desirability of establishing technical training schools for fishermen."

"Fishermen's associations, unions, libraries, &c."

The proposed members of the Advisory Council of the Fisheries Congress, who are expected to be present are:

John T. Morgan, Alabama; J. D. Redding and Leon Sloss, San Francisco, Cal.; F. R. Callicotte and Gordon Lund, Denver, Col.; Prof. S. I. Smith and Prof. A. E. Verrill, Yale College; Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford, Conn.; Prof. W. O. Atwater, Middletown, Conn.; Prof. Thomas Gill, Dr. C. H. Merriam, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, Secretary J. Sterling Morton, Richard Rathbun, Dr. Hugh M. Smith, F. M. Stockbridge, Samuel Fowler, Commander Z. L. Tanner of the steamer Albatross, United States Navy, and Edwin Willits, Washington, D. C.; A. Booth, N. Rowe, and Prof. C. O. Whitman of Chicago; Dr. S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.; J. Fry Lawrence, Louisville, Ky.; Prof. Leslie Lee, Brunswick, Me.; Charles G. Atkins, East Orland, Me.; Prof. W. K. Brooks, Baltimore, Md.; W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth, Mass.; Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Harvard University; E. A. Bracket, Winchester, Mass.; Judge A. B. French and Clarence B. Mitchell, President of the Boston Fish Bureau, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Joel C. Parker, Michigan; Prof. Jacob Reighard, Ann Arbor, Mich.; H. M. Garlichs, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. B. Hodge, Plymouth, N. H.; Col. Nicholas Pike, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. N. Cheney, Glens Falls, N. Y.; James F. Annin, Caledonia, N. Y.; Dr. Bashford Dean, Edward P. Doyle, George B. Grinnell, L. D. Huntington, William C. Harris, Charles F. Imbrie, New-York; Prof. John B. Moore, Columbia College; Robert Roosevelt and Roland Redmond, New-York; Prof. H. F. Osborn, Columbia College; H. B. Vincent, Ohio; H. C. Ford and Prof. John A. Ryder, Philadelphia; Prof. Edwin Linton, Washington, Penn.; A. M. Spangler, Philadelphia; Daniel T. Church, Tiverton, R. I.; the Hon Richard Coke, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.; C. F. Orvis, Manchester, Vt.; the Hon. W. C. Squire, Washington, D. C., and Philo Dunning, Madison, Wis.

The foreign representatives are:

Dr. H. Burmeister, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; Dr. Franz Steindachner, Vienna, Austria; Prof Van Beneden, Brussels, Belgium; President Society d'Pisciculture de Belge, Brussels, Belgium; Sir Charles Tupper, Samuel Wilmot, and Dr. W. Wakeham, in charge of Canadian Fisheries Protective Service, Ottawa, Canada; D. G. A. McCallum, President Ontario Fish and Game Commission, Dunnville, Ontario; Dr. C. F. Lutken and Dr. C. C. Joh. Peterson, Copenhagen, Denmark; Prof. T. H. Huxley, Prof. William H. Flower, R. B. Marston, and Sir John Lubbock, London, England; Prof. E. Ray Lankester, Oxford, England; Dr. Albert Gunther, London, England; Sir Edward Birkbeck and W. Oldham Chambers, Norfolk, England; C. E. Fryer, England; Spencer Walpole, England, (Isle of Man); Dr. Oscar Nordqvist, Helsingfors, Finland; Dr. Andre-Jean Malmgren, Uleaborg, Finland; Prof. Isadore Geoffroy, Bouchon-Brandelay, Dr. Leon Vaillant, Prof. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, and Raveret Wattel, Paris, France; Prince von Hatzfeldt, Dr. Carl Mobius, and Dr. Franz Hilgendorf, Berlin, Germany; Max von dem Borne, Berneuchen, Germany; Prof. Ernst Halckel, Jena, Germany; Sir Thomas Brady, Prof. A. C. Haddon, and Rev. W. A. Greene, Dublin, Ireland; Dr. Antonio Della Valle, Modena, Italy; Prof. P. Doderlein, Palermo, Italy; Dr. Anton Dohrn, Naples, Italy; Commendatore Enrico Hillyer Giglioli and Prof. A. Targioni Tozetti, Florence, Italy; Dr. Decio Vinciguerra, Rome, Italy; Dr. K. Mitsukuri and C. Sasaki, Tokio, Japan; K. Ito Hakodate, Japan; Prof. Alfred Duges, Guanajuato, Mexico; Senor Chazari, Superintendent of Fisheries, Mexico; Prof. A. W. Hubrecht, Utrecht, Holland; Dr. P. P. C. Hoek, Helder, Holland; Rev. M. Harvey and Sir Ambrose Shea, St. Johns, Newfoundland; Prof. Edward Payson Ramsey, Commissioner of Fisheries, Sidney, N. S. W.; Prof. George O. Sars, Prof. Robert Collet, and A. Landmark, Inspector Inland Fisheries, Christiania, Norway; S. A. Buch, Bergen, Norway; Frederick M. Wallem and Capt. M. G. Dannevig, Norway; Dr. Nicolas Borodine, Fish Commissioner for Ural District, Constant, Uralsk, Russia; Dr. Oscar von Grimm, S. Herzenstein, and Prof. Ovsjannikoff, Imperial Academy, St. Petersburg, Russia; Dr. Alexis Ostroumoff, Sebastopol, Russia; C. Stacy Watson, Great Yarmouth, Scotland; Prof. J. C. Ewart and Dr. John Murray, Edinburgh, Scotland; Prof. W. C. McIntosh, St. Andrews, Scotland; Dr. Fulton, Scientific Secretary Fisheries Board, Edinburgh, Scotland; Prof. E. E. Prince, Glasgow, Scotland; Sir J. G. Maitland, Howietoun, Scotland; J. J. Armstead, Solway Fishery, Dumfries, Scotland; Lieut. Col. F. G. Sota, Spain; Dr. Rudolf Lundberg and Dr. Filip Trybom, Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. A. H. Malm, Goteborg, Sweden; Prof. F. A. Smitt, Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. Axel W. Ljungman, Lilldal, Sweden; Dr. F. A. Forel, Morges, Switzerland; Dr. Carl Vogt, Geneva, Switzerland; W. Saville Kent, Hobartown, Tasmania.

There can be no doubt the assembling of the men whose names are given above, and who are interested in the propagation of fish, will broaden the ideas and knowledge of every person interested in fish and fish culture. Eugene Blackford is enthusiastic over the congress and predicts it will be productive of incalculable good. The committee arranging the details for the congress consists of Marshall McDonald, Chairman; Tarleton H. Bean, Secretary; L. A. Forbes, N. K. Fairbank, Dr. G. Brown Goode, A. Booth, Eugene Blackford, and R. Edwin Earll.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Summary of the Report of the Joint Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Representative Dockery, Chairman of the joint Congressional commission to inquire into the status of the laws organizing the executive departments, &c., has submitted a report.

A general summary of the information obtained which applies to the eight executive departments and to the twelve other Government establishments at the national capital shows that they are divided into 136 offices and bureaus and 498 divisions; that there are 17,599 persons employed, 11,667 males and 5,637 females, being approximately 6,128 more than are specifically appropriated for, as shown in the report of the joint commission to the Senate and House Sept. 30, 1893, and who are authorized by and paid from general appropriations.

Of the number employed in the eight executive departments, the Department of Labor, Civil Service Commission, and Fish Commission, which are under the civil service law, 8,027 are in the class subject to competitive civil service examination preliminary to appointment, and 3,265 of that number entered the service after such examination. The residue, 4,762, were employed in the departments at the time they were classified, and placed under the civil service law by Executive order.

Twelve persons are employed doing duty as messengers, assistant messengers, or laborers, and paid more than $840 per annum, the maximum compensation for such service. Eighty-four messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, or laborers are employed doing clerical duties appertaining to higher-salaried offices.

The ages of those employed, stated in multiples of five years, range from twenty to ninety years. The length of service of all employes ranges from one year to sixty years each. Of the whole number employed, 5,610 have from one to nine relatives each in the Government service at Washington.

Information furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the commission, shows that there are 50 disbursing offices of the Government in Washington, and that 19 of them are conducted by persons conected with certain charitable institutions in the District of Columbia, who serve without compensation. The remaining 31, after omitting the officials who have other duties to perform, or who receive no compensation as disbursing officers, employ 107 persons, at an aggregate annual cost of $161,003.95.

The information upon which the summary is based is furnished as dated May 24, 1893, except as to the Post Office Department and Fish Commission, which is given as of date July 1, 1893. The report is signed by Alexander M. Dockery, James D. Richardson, Nelson Dingley, Jr., members on the part of the House; F. M. Cockrell, James K. Jones, S. M. Cullen, members on the part of the Senate.

THE TURRET CONTROVERSY.

An Old Contention Started Anew in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The controversy over the turrets for ships of war is not yet settled, although it has been so quietly carried on that many have supposed the matter was being allowed to rest. The old question was whether the Bureau of Construction or the Bureau of Ordnance should design and build the turrets of battle ships. Both bureaus claimed the privilege.

The constructors pointed out that the constructors of other navies had this work to do, and that it was a part of the construction of the ship. The ordnance officers insisted that the turret was a part of the gun, and, being experts in gun construction, they ought to have the opportunity of planning the turret. It became a matter of some moment, as there was a vast difference in the methods of construction and a consequent disturbance of weights arranged for the respective ships. Besides, the change cost in some instances $30,000, when it was decided by Secretary Tracy to adopt the ordnance officers' ideas.

The incident which has brought the matter to the front again is the insertion in the new naval regulations of a paragraph transferring the work of designing turrets from the Bureau of Construction to the Bureau of Ordnance. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has protested to Secretary Herbert that this work properly belongs in his bureau, and he gives his reasons for his contention. Mr. Herbert has referred the matter to the Board of Bureau Chiefs, and the Constructor's arguments in favor of restoring the duty of placing the turrets back in his bureau have been listened to. The Board of Bureau Chiefs is composed of the officers at the head of different bureaus in the department, including Commodore Sampson, the Chief of Ordnance, and Chief Constructor Hichborn.

Striking Railroad Employes Return.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—The employes of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railway have accepted the 10 per cent. reduction in wages, and the men who went out when the reduction went into effect, Oct. 1, have returned to work.

Chairman J. A. Whedon of the Employes' Committee this morning announced the acceptance of the proposition by the employes, and Gen. Echols will issue an order binding the company to a compliance with the proposition offered by him.

Wandered Aimlessly Two Weeks.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 9.—Zebina Millard, an employe of Martin B. Brown, the printer, who has been missing two weeks, returned to his home here Sunday night. He could give no account of where he had been, or why he went away. He says he found himself in Philadelphia, and made his way home. His appearance showed he had been exposed to the weather. He appears to be sane, and is greatly worried over his mental lapse.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STRENGTH DEVELOPED IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Gains Made by Many Securities—Louisville and Nashville the Weak Spot on the List—A Million and a Half in Clearing House Certificates Retired by the Loan Committee—Another Big Block Called for To-Day—Commercial Markets Dull and Prices Lower.

NEW-YORK,
Monday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The stock market was stronger to-day, and at the opening the general tendency was decidedly toward better prices. Before noon there was somewhat of a lull, and in the afternoon Louisville and Nashville was weak, declining to 46¼ and closing at 46¾, or 2¾ points below the last quotation on Saturday. At the close prices were, as a rule, fractionally below their best for the day.

The decline in Louisville followed free selling, with a good deal of which London was credited. The stock developed considerable activity, transactions in it exceeding 8,850 shares. It opened at 48⅞, and touched 49¼, or three points above the lowest point it reached when the slump set in. So far as extent of changes in quotations went, it was the star among stocks in which the dealings made a respectable aggregate.

A number of traders gave up business for the day, in order to see the Vigilant beat the Valkyrie, but their absence had little if any effect on business on the Exchange. In spite of the strength displayed by the market, the volume of trading was limited, amounting to only a little over 145,000 shares. The specialties, as usual, represented the bulk of the operations.

Chicago Gas, Sugar, and Whisky were more active than they were in the closing days of last week. The first-named advanced 1¼, the second 1⅛, and the third 1⅝. Sugar preferred gained 1¼, Northwestern was up 1⅝, Burlington ⅞, Rock Island 1, Manhattan 1¼, Lake Shore 1½, Lackawanna ⅞, General Electric 1½, Cordage, second assessment paid, 2⅛, and Western Union ¾.

Besides Louisville and Nashville, a few stocks figured on the list of losses. Northern Pacific preferred was off ¾, Wheeling and Lake Erie common and preferred each ⅞, and New-Jersey Central 1 point.

Bonds were fairly active, but the market for them was irregular. In the money market, conditions were slightly easier than was the case last week, and in the case of time loans more favorable terms were made to borrowers for short periods on choice collateral. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. There was little change in the demand for mercantile paper. The banks made good progress in their work of retiring Clearing House certificates. In this city the Clearing House committee canceled $1,510,000 in certificates, and called $1,500,000 more to be retired to-morrow. In Boston, certificates for $150,000 were retired.

Foreign exchange was weaker on a growth in the belief that the Senate would be forced to speedy action on the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchase act. Rates were down 1 cent early in the day, but rallied ½ cent before the close.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	140	145	3
American Cotton Oil	35	37	35	35½	35½	35¾	2,325
American Cotton Oil pf	71	72⅜	71	72	71	72½	715
*American Sugar Refining	89¾	90⅞	89¾	90½	90⅜	90½	17,745
*American Sugar Refining pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	87	88	125
American Telegraph & Cable Co	83	83	83	83	82½	84¼	52
*American Tobacco	80½	81¾	80½	81¾	82	83	738
American Tobacco pf	97	97	96½	96½	96½	98	16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	19⅜	20	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19⅝	5,240
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	26	27	200
Canada Southern	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46	47	40
Canadian Pacific	74	76	74	76	75	76	30
Central Pacific	20	20	20	20	19	21	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅞	400
Chicago Gas	59¾	61¾	59¾	61	60⅞	61	13,897
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..	552
Chicago & Alton	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	134	137	29
Chicago & Northwestern	100¾	102⅝	100¾	102⅛	102	102¼	4,261
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138	138	138	138	137	139	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82⅝	83½	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	3,330
C., C., C. & St. Louis	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33½	34½	160
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	60	60⅝	60	60¼	60⅛	60¼	10,340
C. M. & St. Paul pf	116½	116½	116	116	116	..	50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	65¼	66	65¼	66	65⅝	65⅞	2,720
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25½	25½	25⅝	24	27	100
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	20¼	20½	20	20½	20¾	21	800
Consolidated Gas Company	132	132	130½	132	130	132	55
Delaware & Hudson	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122¼	123	130
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	152⅞	153⅜	152⅞	153¼	152½	153¼	1,451
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6	6	6	6	7	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	28½	30	28½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	22,670
Edison Electric Illuminating	94½	94½	94	94	94	98	220
General Electric	44½	46¼	44½	45¾	45⅝	45¾	5,597
Illinois Central	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	93	93½	232
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	7¼	7⅞	15
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70	68½	70	5
Lake Shore	123	123½	122½	123½	123	123½	665
Long Island	93	93	93	93	91	94	155
Louisville & Nashville	48⅞	49¼	46¼	46¾	46¾	47	8,860
Manhattan Consolidated	125½	126	125½	126	125¾	127	420
Michigan Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	91	92½	30
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	11	100
Missouri Pacific	25	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	24½	24¾	2,245
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	11	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20	20½	213
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	24	24¼	24	24¼	24	24½	660
*National Lead	26½	27	25¼	26	26	26⅛	4,000
*National Lead pf	71½	72	70	71	70½	71	1,221
National Linseed Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18	19	190
New-Jersey Central	111½	111½	110	110	110	111	510
New-York Central	102⅛	103	102⅛	102½	102½	103	1,759
New-York & New-England	28¾	29	28½	28⅝	28½	28¾	3,000
New-York & New-Haven	192	192	192	192	191	193	106
New-York & Northern pf	10½	11	10½	11	11	12	210
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13¼	13¼	13	13	12¾	13¾	200
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14	14¼	500
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	14	14	14	14	13⅞	14¼	300
New-York, Susq. & Western pf., new	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	42½	43¼	100
Northern Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6	6½	6¼	7	3,760
Northern Pacific pf	20⅝	20¾	20½	20½	20¾	21½	510
Ontario & Western	15	15⅛	15	15	14⅞	15	650
Pacific Mail	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	15	15½	350
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8	8	8	8	7¾	8¼	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	5,910
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	105	108	105	108	105	108	19
St. Paul & Duluth	28	28	28	28	27½	29	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35¼	35¼	35½	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	107	107	107	107	103	107	55
Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18	18½	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	15¼	16	800
Texas Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	7	30
Union Pacific	19	19	18	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	4,250
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	200
United States Rubber	32	32	32	32	27½	33	50
Wabash pf	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	300
Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	129	130	128	135	127
Western Union Telegraph	81⅝	83	81⅝	82½	82⅜	82⅝	6,807
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13	13	13	13	12¾	14	110
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	48⅛	48⅛	42¾	45⅝	42⅞	45¼	500
Wisconsin Central	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	4¾	5½	200
Total sales							145,615

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s.	111	111	111	111	$2,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s.	72½	72½	72½	72½	2,500
Beech Creek 1st.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	4,000
Brooklyn E. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Can. South. 1st.	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	4,000
Can. South. 2d.	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	108⅝	108¾	108⅝	108¾	13,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	69⅞	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	11,000
Ches & O. cn. 5s.	102	102⅛	102	102	24,000
C. & E. I. gen. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st.	41⅛	41¼	41⅛	41¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s.	100½	100¾	100½	100½	16,000
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s.	84	84	84	84	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	117¾	117⅞	117½	117⅞	35,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st.	82½	82½	81½	81½	13,000
Cleve. & Pitts. s. f.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s.	41	41	41	41	1,000
Con. G. of C. 5s.	77	77	77	77	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	74	74	73½	73½	15,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	80	80	80	80	9,000
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st.	104	104	104	104	11,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	70½	70¾	70½	71¾	12,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	74	74	74	74	1,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	73	73	73	73	1,000
I. Mt. gen. 5s, gtd.	69	69	69	69	1,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s.	77	77	76⅞	76⅞	8,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s.	38½	38½	38½	38½	5,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	2,000
L., E. & W. 1st 5s.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn., c.	122	122	122	122	4,000
Lake S. 2d cn., r.	119	119	119	119	5,000
Long Island 4s.	94	94	94	94	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	114¾	115	114¾	115	21,000
Mex. Int. 1st 4s.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	8,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	122	122	122	122	3,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s, r.	104	104	104	104	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	121	121	121	121	6,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	92	92	92	92	7,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	6,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s.	91	91	90	90	3,000
North. Mo. 1st.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	9,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	105	105	104¼	104¼	9,000
N. W. gold, c.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1,000
N. W. s. f. 5s.	103	103	103	103	7,000
N. W. 25-year deb. 5s.	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	9,000
N. W. 25-year deb. 5s, r.	102	102	102	102	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s.	44	44¾	44	44¾	9,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	79	80	79	80	8,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn.	54	54	54	54	4,000
*Peo. G. of Chi. 2d.	96	96	96	96	6,000
†P., D. & E. 2d.	46	46	45	45	17,000
P. C., & St. L. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	100¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	30½	31	30½	31	25,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	21	21⅛	21	21	70,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	17	17	17	17	10,000
Read. gen. 4s.	68	68¼	67¼	67¼	47,000
R. & W. P. tr. 6s.	50	50	48	48	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	27,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	1,000
Roch. & Pitts. cn.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2,000
Rock Isl. deb. 5s.	88	89½	88	89½	13,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	94½	94½	94½	94½	13,000
R., W. & O. cn.	107½	108	107	107½	7,000
St. L. S. W. 1st.	56	56	54½	54½	7,000
St. L. S. W. 2d.	16½	16½	16	16	20,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5,000
St. Paul term. 5s.	104	104	104	104	1,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s.	100	100	100	100	9,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D. ex.	123	123	123	123	5,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	16½	16½	16	16	17,000
Third Av. 1st 5s.	110	110	110	110	4,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	57	57	57	57	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	106	106	106	106	1,000
U. S. Leather 6s.	105	106	105	106	10,000
W., O. & W. 1st.	56	56	56	56	4,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	102⅛	101¾	102⅛	61,000
Wabash 2d.	78	78	78	78	12,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	21	21½	21	21½	15,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	99½	100	99½	99½	8,000
West Shore 4s, r.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Total sales					$787,500

*Seller 30 flat. †Including $1,000 at 50. Seller 5 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	150	..
Alt. & T. H.	20	25
Amer. Coal	75	90
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	45
Amer. Ex.	109	112
At. & Pac.	2⅛	2½
Balt. & Ohio.	68	70
B., R. & P. pf.	68	76
B., C. R. & N.	40	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	56
C. & E. I. pf.	92½	93½
Clev. & Pitts.	146	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	8	11
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. C.	8	8½
Consol. Coal	26	31
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	40
*D., S. S. & A.	7	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	17	20
E. T., V. & G.	¼	¾
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	12
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	1½	4
Ev. & T. H.	83	87
Gt. North. pf.	110	114
G. B. & W. t. r.	6½	7½
Homestake	11	14
H. & Texas	2¼	3
Iowa C. pf.	20	22
Keok. & D. M.	..	5⅞
Laclede Gas	15	15¼
Laclede Gas pf.	58	62
L. E. & W.	15½	16½
L., E. & St. L.	9	16
L., N. A. & C., t. r.	14	14½
L., St. L. & T.	..	7
Mah. Coal	95	100
Mah. Coal pf.	..	100
Man. Beach	4	6
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
M. & St. L. pf. t. r.	28¼	30
Minn. Iron	..	60
Mobile & O.	12	15
N., C. & St. L.	60	63
Nat. Cord. pf.	45	60
Nat. Starch	8	10
Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	..
New. Cent. C.	8	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	56½	59
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	25
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28½	..
Norf. South.	47	..
Nor. & W. pf.	21⅛	22½
North Am.	5⅛	5½
Ohio South.	25	50
Ont. Mining	7	9
Oregon Imp.	9	11
Ore. R. & N.	37	44
O. S. L. & U. N.	5	7
Penn. Coal	250	..
Peo. & East.	4	8
Pitts. & W. pf.	26	30
P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	15½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48½	51½
P., F. W. & C.	146	..
Pull. P. C. Co.	167	169
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Rens. & Sar.	155	160
R. & W. P. pf. t. r.	15	17
St. L. South.	95	..
St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	8	8½
St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
St. P. & O. pf.	107	109
Sil. bul. cer.	73½	74
So. Cot. Oil	40	50
Tol. & O. C.	30	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	..
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	8	8¾
U. S. Ex.	50	55
U. S. Rub. pf.	70	75
Wabash	6⅞	7½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	20
Am. Sugar Ref.	89⅞	91	89⅞	90½	7,460
Am. Tobacco	80¾	81	80¾	81	150
At., T. & S. Fé	19⅝	20	19½	19⅝	1,730
Ches. & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	100
Central of N. J.	111	111	111	111	140
Col., H. V. & T.	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	200
Chicago Gas	60¼	61¾	60	60¾	5,630
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	65⅝	66	65½	65¾	4,500
Chi., Bur. & Q.	82⅜	83½	82⅜	82⅞	3,530
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	60	60¾	60	60¼	12,010
C., St. P., M. & O.	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	35¼	60
Chi. & N. W.	102	102½	102	102¼	490
Del., L. & West.	152⅞	153⅝	152½	153¼	620
Dist. & C. F.	28½	30⅛	28½	29½	6,880
General Electric	44¾	46¼	44¾	45½	3,790
Illinois Central	93⅛	93⅛	93	93	200
Lake Shore	123	123	123	123	100
Louis. & Nash.	48⅜	49¼	46⅛	46½	2,290
Manhattan	126	126	126	126	100
Missouri Pacific	25	25	25	25	50
Nat. Cordage	24	25¼	23⅛	25¼	130
National Lead	26½	26½	25⅜	26	460
N. Y. & N. E.	28⅝	29⅛	28½	28½	1,460
N. Y. Central	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	200
N. Y. & North	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	200
North. Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	510
North. Pacific pf.	21	21	20¾	20¾	20
Pacific Mail	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	1,230
Phil. & Reading	18⅞	19	18⅜	18⅜	1,280
Tenn. C. & I.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
Union Pacific	19	19	18⅛	18⅜	1,350
Western Union	81½	83	81½	82⅝	1,240
Wabash pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	100
Total sales					56,850

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s.	111¼	111¼	111	111	$6,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s.	72½	72½	72½	72½	8,000
C. G. L. & C. 1st.	82	82	82	82	3,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	7,000
Ches. & O. 5s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	4,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	74	74	74	74	2,000
Edison El. Ill. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Erie & West. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	74	74	74	74	2,000
Laclede Gas 5s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	5,000
N. J. Cent. 5s, c.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Oregon Imp. 5s.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	5,000
R. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	22¾	23	22¾	23	8,000
R., W. & O. cn.	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
St. L. S. W. 1st.	56⅛	56⅛	56	56	5,000
St. L. S. W. 2d.	16	16	16	16	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	16	16	16	16	4,000
Wabash 1st.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	3,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	21½	21½	21½	21½	5,000
Total sales					$98,000

Mining Stocks.

Brunswick Con.	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Best & Belcher	.55	.55	.55	.55	120
La Crosse	.04	.04	.04	.04	300
Ophir	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Sierra Nevada	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Total sales					720

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weaker and posted rates were reduced to $4.83½ for sixty-day bills and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cables, and $4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.22½ and 5.20; reichsmarks at 94½@94⅝, and 95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼@40½.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—17@12½c discount. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial 100 discount; bank. par. Philadelphia—Par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Call loans were made at 2@2½ ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ℘ cent.

Time money was in good supply, and thirty-day loans were made as low as 5 ℘ cent.

Mercantile paper was very quiet, with rates quoted upward from 6½@7 ℘ cent. for indorsements and 7@9 ℘ cent. for other classes of paper.

In London money on call was quoted at ½@1 ℘ cent.; short and three months' bills at 1¼ ℘ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $70,117,853; balances, $4,136,293. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $1,261,451.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $1,510,000 in loan certificates, and called $1,500,000 for to-morrow. In Boston $150,000 was canceled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atchison system—			
4th week Sept.	$987,533	......	$187,217
Month	3,322,085	......	496,461
From July 1	9,249,260	......	1,860,647
St. Louis & S. F.—			
4th week Sept.	238,721	......	64,215
Month	735,624	......	180,209
From July 1	2,157,231	......	1,547,031
General system—			
4th week Sept.	1,226,254	......	251,427
Month	4,057,709	......	676,670
From July 1	11,406,490	......	1,732,950
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
4th week Sept.	417,595	......	33,599
F. & P. M.—			
4th week Sept.	64,842	......	10,494
Month	209,410	......	24,715
K. C., M. & B.—			
4th week Sept.	28,557	......	1,858
Month	85,654	......	14,116
Gross earnings G. N. R. system month Sept.—			
St. P., M. & M., leased lines	1,380,430	......	83,377
East. R. of Minn.	149,770	$24,163	......
Mon. Cent. R.	83,242	......	28,078
Total for system	1,613,443	......	87,291
July 1 to Sept. 30:			
St. P., M. & M., leased lines	3,425,370	55,875	......
East. R. of Minn.	386,861	27,565	......
Mon. Cent. R.	267,264	......	14,991
Total for system	4,079,496	68,448	......
L., N. A. & Chi., Month of Aug.—			
Gross	332,288	130	......
Op. ex. and taxes	203,868	2,542	......
Net	128,725	......	2,412

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	Dis. & C. Feeding	1¼
American Sugar Ref.	1⅛	Edison Elec. Ill.	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1¼	General Electric	1½
American Tobacco	1¼	Lake Shore	1½
Buff., Roch. & P.	1⅜	Manhattan	1¼
Chicago Gas	1⅜	Nat. Cord. 2d, as. paid	2⅛
Chi. & Northwest	1⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Western Union	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	⅞		

DECLINED.

Des Moines & Ft. D.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	2¾	Wheeling & L. E.	1⅞
New-Jersey Central	1	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	1⅞

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch'nge	147½	Manhattan	175
Broadway	220	Market & Fulton	220
Butch'rs & Drovers'	180	Mechanics	160
Central National	115	Mechanics & Tr'ders	150
Chase National	450	Mercantile	200
Chatham	340	Merchants'	140
Chemical	3,800	Merchants' Ex.	115
City	400	Metropolitan	4
Commerce	170	Metropolis	450
Continental	130	Nassau	160
Corn Exchange	250	New-York	220
East River	145	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	110
Eleventh Ward	200	Ninth National	105
Fifth Avenue	2,000	Nineteenth Ward	140
First National	2,500	Nat. Bank of N. A.	150
First Nat'l of S. I.	110	Oriental	220
Fourth National	195	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	290	Park	265
German American	115	Phenix	118
Germania	300	Republic	150
Greenwich	150	Seaboard National	173
Hanover	300	Second National	300
Hudson River	150	Seventh National	125
Imp'rt'rs & Trad'rs'	550	Shoe & Leather	105
Irving	150	State of New-York	110
Leather M'n'fact'rs	210	United States Nat.	190

Seventy-five shares Phenix Bank sold at 120 and 50 shares Western National at 109.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47½	50
American Surety	175	195
American Type Founders' common	..	25
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	75
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	249	255
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94½	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	162	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	97	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	89	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	157½	160
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Traction	17½	20
Brooklyn Traction pf	68½	73½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	45	48
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	89	..
Central Cross-Town	145	..
Central Park, North & East River	130	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	100½	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	..	84
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw stock	2	5
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 1st crts	..	68
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	118	124
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ℘ cent. L. S.)	82½	..
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	165	173
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	103	..
†Eighth Avenue	220	..
Farmers' Loan and Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	68
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107½	110½
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	60
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97½	100½
†Georgia Pacific 1st	90	92
Georgia Pacific 2d	34	36
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	107	108½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	..	100½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	88	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	80	85
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	89	..
Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	61	69
†Journeay & Burnham	56	66
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Kings County Elevated	9	11
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	31
Little Rock & Memphis 5s	30	35
Long Island Traction	21¼	21¾
Lorillard pf. stock	98	101
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. Div. 6s	100¼	..
Mutual Gas, New-York	140	..
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ℘ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	13½
Metropolitan West Side 5s	75	80
Mexican National Construction pf	5½	10½
New-Jersey and New-York Railroad	1	..
North Shore Traction	16	18
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	19	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	106½	108½
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	..	188
†New-York and Greenwood Lake 1sts	25	35
New-York and Texas Land Scrip	64½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	115	125
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, (50 ℘ cent. paid)	77	79
Natural Gas Trust	113½	..
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	82	87
Northwestern Telegraph	101½	..
†New-York Biscuit	32	35
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	650	670
New-York Security & Trust	200	225
Old Dominion Steamship	70	80
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1¾
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	2	5
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	178	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	47	57
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	87
Standard Oil Trust	142	144
Standard Gas	..	34
Standard Gas pf	60	70
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	101½	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	110	125
†State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	..	56
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	100
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
Third Avenue Railroad	137	142
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mt. Pleasant 1sts	40	50
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	13
Thurber-Whyland pf	27½	40
Trenton Potteries pf	70	80
Trenton Potteries common	..	50
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	147	..
Union Ferry	51	55
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	90	96
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	135	145
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	98	100½
Union Elevated 2d	40	45
Union Trust	..	710
United States Leather pf	..	88
United States Trust	..	810
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	89	101
Wagner Palace Car	110½	..
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	43
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 33⅞d ℘ ounce. The New-York price for bars was 73¼c ℘ ounce.

Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand, 165,102 ounces; none deposited or withdrawn; certificates outstanding, 164.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was rather more active, but irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st	2	Third Av. 5s	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	2
Long Island 4s	2	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Rome, W. & O. cn.	1	Wabash 2d	1

DECLINED.

Northwest s. f. 5s	1	Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1½
Or., St. L. & U. N. cn.	2	Den. & R. G. 4s	1
R. & W. P. 6s, t. r.	3	E. T., V. & G. cn. g. 5s	5
St. L. Southern 1st	3	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1

Government bonds were strong, advancing ¾ for the 4s registered and ⅝ for the Coupon 4s. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	98	..	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r.	111¼	111½	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c.	111⅛	111½	Cur. 6s, 1898	108	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	..	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

In State bonds, $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 69.

SILVER OFFERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—There were 315,000 ounces of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day at prices ranging from $0.7375 to $0.74 an ounce, all of which was declined and $0.7360 tendered.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Generally Dull Markets and Lower Prices Prevailing.

Wheat declined ⅜@½c on heavy receipts, absence of clearances here, increased stocks, easier cables, and local realizing, with trading very moderate, owing to the closing of the Chicago markets.

Corn was dull and weak at a decline of ⅜@½c on increased stocks and on passage, with cables easier.

Cotton was irregular and closed at a loss of 10@13 points on a dull trade and local realizing.

Coffee declined 10@20 points with the weakness abroad and a light trade.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The market has been quiet and steady in tone. Philadelphia Traction rights made a sharp advance to 14½ and the stock sold at 67½, ex-rights. An attack made on the property by a newspaper had no effect. It is semi-officially stated that Metropolitan Traction will begin dividends by Jan. 1, and that the earnings from the cable line are sufficient to pay 4 ℘ cent. on the total stock. New-York was a buyer.

United Gas sold at 56 and Baltimore was neglected at 17. The large buying orders in Reading last week have not been renewed to-day. The stock maintained its price and the preferred bonds, while dull, were very strong.

Pennsylvania rose to 50⅞ on light trading. There is very little stock around, and it is being bought for the dividend, which is due the end of this month.

The bank statement shows another decrease in deposits and quite a large increase in reserve. Money is offered freely on call, and some paper is being bought again at high rates, but collateral loans are not readily placed. New-York exchange sold for the first time at par, and was very freely offered at that.

The bank statement shows loans and discounts increased $95,000, reserve increased $595,000, due from other banks decreased $553,000, due to other banks decreased $392,000, deposits decreased $114,000, circulation increased $49,000.

Total sales of stocks to-day were 13,160 shares, of which 3,350 were in Reading, 2,253 in Northern Pacific common, 1,635 in Pennsylvania, 810 in St. Paul, 575 in New-England, 1,270 in Philadelphia, and 595 in Metropolitan Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	16⅞	17⅛	North. Pac.	6¼	6⅝
Hunt. & B.T.	..	37	Pennsylva'ia	50½	50¾
H. & B. T. pf.	..	47½	Peo. Trac. 5s.	72	73
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18¼	18½	Peo. Trac.	12½	12¾
Lehigh Nav.	48½	49¼	Phil. Trac.	66	67
Lehigh Val.	32¼	32½	Phil. & Erie	..	25
Met. Trac.	90½	91¼	Reading	9 3-16	9¼
Minehill	66	..	Roch. R'y	..	50
N.J. Cn. T. 5s.	71	72	U. Co.'s N. J.	222	222½
Newark P. 5s.	84	86	Un. Gas. Imp.	56	56½
North. Cent.	..	68	W.N.Y.&P.	4¼	4⅜

THE BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The market opened to-day with more life on hopes of something favorable from Washington. Money loaned at 3@2½ ℘ cent., mostly at 2½ ℘ cent., Boston at present being the centre of cheapest money in the country. Banks are buying paper at 6 ℘ cent. Circulation in the last month has increased $21,377,247. The banks held to-day $4,241,329 in excess of reserves; held in New-York for Boston banks $5,606,629. The net earnings for Flint and Pere Marquette for August showed a decrease of $9,402. Union Pacific was very heavy all day.

Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	19⅝	19¾	Mex. C. inc.	10	10¼
Atchison inc.	39½	40	Mex. Cent. 4s.	51¾	..
Atchison 4s.	71	71¼	Osceola Min.	25	..
Bell Tel.	190	192	Quincy Min.	105	..
Bost. & Mont	21¾	22½	San Diego	4½	10
Bost. & Me.	155	160	Sugar	90¼	90½
Brookline	3	..	Sugar pf.	87½	88
B. & Boston	7¼	7½	Union Pac.	18¼	18⅜
Cal. & Hecla	270	275	W. E. Land	13	..
Cent. Min.	2¼	2½	W. E. St. Ry. common	55¼	56½
C. B. & Q.	82⅝	83	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	77¼	..
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s.	99½	99¾	Domin. Coal	18½	20
Kears. Cop.	6	..			
Mex. Cent.	7	7½			

DECREASE IN THE GOLD RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Treasury gold reserve has decreased to $88,338,000, a loss since Oct. 1 of $5,243,000. The currency has increased to $17,846,000, a gain since Oct. 1 of $4,553,000. These figures mean that the gold reserve of $100,000,000 has been invaded by nearly $12,000,000. This condition, it is said, is largely due to demands from the East.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$168,738,375
Silver dollars and bullion	333,672,697
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	151,899,657
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,458,372
United States notes	15,692,238
United States Treasury notes	3,072,802
Gold certificates	170,700
Silver certificates	6,583,674
National bank notes	8,414,306
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	13,721,468
Disbursing officers' balances	3,841,341
Total	$719,215,630

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,756,819
Silver certificates	331,813,504
United States Treasury notes	151,823,280
Currency certificates	9,340,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	45,213,884

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $703,207; from customs, $474,244, and miscellaneous, $34,785.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $519,856.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.60
Best & Belcher	*.60	Ophir	.95
Bodie Consolidated	*.10	Potosi	*.25
Bulwer	*.20	Savage	*.35
Chollar	*.25	Sierra Nevada	*.55
Consol. Cal. & Va.	1.85	Union Consolidated	.35
Crown Point	.25	Utah	.10
Gould & Curry	.80	Yellow Jacket	.50
Hale & Norcross	*.45		

*Asked.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Coupons of the debenture 6 per cent. gold bonds of the United States Leather Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Effect of the Silver "Compromise" Talk on American Securities.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Aided by better markets in Paris, South Americans and other foreign bonds were strong to-day, but English rails and Americans were weak.

The reduction of the Treasury gold balance, and the reports about compromise on the Silver Repeal bill in the Senate, influenced the latter unfavorably, but St. Paul was exceptionally firm, on the expectation of good traffic returns for the first week of October.

Very little doing in any department.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 49⅞; Union Pacific, ½, to 19⅜; Erie, ⅜, to 14⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 21⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 20⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 9½; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 15⅝, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 15¼. *Advanced*—Lake Shore, ½, to 125½, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 95¾. St. Paul sold at 61½, Canadian Pacific at 77¾, and Kansas and Texas at 11⅝. British consols were quoted at 98 3-16 for both money and account.

ANTI-SEMITISM'S FALSE BASIS.

A Wrong Interpretation of the Talmud the Cause of Great Injustice.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In The London Spectator of Sept. 9 there is a communication addressed to the editor with the title "Anti-Semitism." "Y" writes that he has received "a remarkable quotation" from the Talmud. This last is so exceedingly strange that I shall be much indebted to any one of your readers who understands Hebrew and can consult the original who will verify it and describe the context. The passage is this:

"If a Gentile and idolater be seen perishing or drowning in a river, he is not to be helped out; if he be seen near to death, he is not to be delivered. But to destroy him by active means or to put him into a pit or such like thing is forbidden, as he is not at war with us."—Hilchoth Akkum, Chapter 10, 1.

"Y" then expatiates on this passage, "supposing it to be genuine," as standing "quite alone * * * in its cynically frank inhumanity. * * * It is portentous to meet with a downright inhuman precept in a book accepted for 2,000 years as canonical, if not sacred. Has this law ever been renounced and condemned by any Jewish authority?"

Let me state at the outset that the alleged passage is not found in the Talmud proper. The Talmud—which, by the way, had at no time and for no age or class of Jews the binding character of divine law, like the books of Moses—consists of both a systematic compilation of laws known as the Mishnah and completed by Jehuda the Saint, great-grandson of Hillel, at the close of the second Christian century, and of a commentary containing the discussions of the schools of Palestine and Babylonia as far down as the close of the fifth century on these laws, no decisive authority being attached to one opinion any more than to the other. It was the great rabbi Moses Ben Maimon of Cordova, at the close of the twelfth century, who first undertook to write a compendium of the voluminous Talmudical law, under the name of Yad Hachazaka.

It is this work, regarded with reverence on account of the author's great fame, yet never invested with exclusive authoritative power, that contains the oft-mooted passage in Hilchoth Akkum, Chapter 10, 1. It reads as follows:

"We should not make a covenant with idolaters for the sake of granting them peace and thus allowing them to worship their idols, for it is written in the law: (Deuteronomy, vii., 2:) 'Thou shalt make no covenant with them'; but they should either turn away from their idolatry or perish. And it is forbidden to show them any mercy, for so it is written: (eodem:) 'Nor shalt thou show mercy unto them.' Therefore, if a worshipper of idols is seen perishing or drowning in a river, he is not to be helped out; if he be seen near dying, he is not to be rescued. But to kill him with the hand or cast him into a pit and the like is forbidden, as he is not in an active state of war with us. All this is said regarding the idolatrous heathen, but the traducers and blasphemers from among the people of Israel should be killed with the hand or cast down into the pit of destruction, for they harm Israel and lure the people away from their God."

The fifth and sixth paragraph of the same chapter read as follows:

"One should support the poor among the idolaters along with the poor among those of Israel, and one should not prevent the former from gathering the forgotten sheaves of corn or the corners of the field along with the Jewish poor. One should give the idolaters the greeting of peace, all for the sake of maintaining the peace of the community.

"But this holds good only for the time when Israel lives among the idolaters or the idolatrous nations exert all the power over Israel; but when Israel's power is uppermost, no toleration should be granted to idolaters until they declare their readiness to accept the seven laws of the sons of Noah; viz.: 1, no idolatry; 2, no blasphemy; 3, no murder; 4, no incest; 5, no theft; 6, no eating of live animals; 7, no violence; and then they have all the privileges of proselytes of the gate."

It is evident that the alleged passage—reproduced also in the Schulchan Aruch Yore Deah, Chapter 158—turns the sharp edge not so much against the heathen as against the Jewish hater of God and the law. It contains a maxim of relentless fanaticism, but it tempers the spirit of wrath toward the heathen. The anti-Semites, from Eisenmenger to Prof. Rohling and his follower in The Spectator, only betray their own malice and blackness of heart in cutting the one sentence off from the context in order to blacken the Talmud. They are anxious to accuse the Jew, with reference to this oft-quoted passage, of hatred of the non-Jew, while it is clear that the principle underlying the paragraph is fanaticism, since it manifests itself in a far greater degree toward the lawless Jew than toward the non-Jew.

But the whole matter changes its aspect as soon as it is examined, as every code of law ought to be, in the light of history. The triumph of monotheism was brought about only by the bloody work of Elijah and the uncompromising fierceness of those who, with the law-book of Deuteronomy in their hand, infused the zeal of reform into Josiah, Judea's last great King. Our modern enlightenment may fail to find religion in such fanatical outbursts. But any one familiar with history knows that the Deuteronomic law of intolerance was executed by the Christian Church on a far more extensive and cruel scale than was ever done by the small number of Jews, the fathers or leaders of the Church, from Tertullian and Augustine down to Calvin, having been active in fomenting this fire of fanaticism in the name of God.

The law to kill unbelievers was not only embodied in the Christian corpus juris at the instigation of the Church saints, but carried out with a terrorism that knew no bounds. Why, then, a similar paragraph in a Jewish code of law—where all the blood-spilling rage was confined to the book, the innocent page on which it was written—should be denounced as the very incarnation of inhumanity, I am at a loss to understand.

But I go further yet, and, after a thorough investigation of the older Talmudical sources, maintain that the whole passage adopted by Maimonides and other authorities from the Talmud has been, owing to the spirit of persecution that prevailed under the Roman Empire, altogether misunderstood by the rabbis themselves. The ancient Talmudical code contains the law of the Jews as practiced in Palestine and for Judeans only. Non-Jews did not stand under Jewish jurisdiction. It was a natural consequence that crimes committed against non-Jews were not punished so severely by the Jewish courts either. Why? "Is the murder of heathens or the kidnapping of heathen children less punishable for Jews than it is for heathen?" asks Isai ben Akiba in the Midrash to Exodus 21, 14. "Not in the least," he says. "The crime is there, but it must be left to a higher arm of justice, to God in heaven, to avenge the wrong." The criminal legislation of the Jews was hampered throughout. Therefore the full execution of justice was referred to the life beyond the grave, when the great Judge of the world will readjust matters.

In this spirit, then, the ancient rabbis said: "The Gentiles and keepers of goats and sheep are neither taken up from the pit nor are they cast down, but heretics, traducers, and lawless men are cast down and not taken up."

Upon this Talmudical passage found Tosifta Baba Metzia II., "Aboda Zarah," 26a, and "Sanhedrin," 57a, the paragraph of the Maimonidean code, which sounds so offensive to our taste, rests. But how strange to find shepherds doomed to perish in the pit along with idolaters, for no other sin than that of having allowed their goats to feed on pastures not their own! The fact is that the "going down," in rabbinical parlance, always refers to the pit of Gehenna and the "going up" means rise into Paradise. The heretics are sent down to hell, without release, so we read Rosh Hashshana 17a, and, according to Baba Metzia 58b, also the adulterers and slanderers, with the rest, go down, but after a while go up again to enter Paradise.

Of these, then, the rabbinical tradition in question speaks, maintaining that Gentiles or keepers of goats and sheep are certainly not entitled to especial grace to be redeemed and brought up from the pit of hell; neither are they for this reason condemned to suffer hell tortures, their other merits or demerits being decisive concerning their fate, while the heretics, the traducers, and seducers among the Jews will go down to suffer forever for the sins they did lure other souls into. This is the true meaning of the passage, corresponding with the Peter and Paul Apocalypse, and many other Christian and Jewish writings, and the Maimonidean construction of the same is incorrect, the outcome of false interpretation.

It is evident, after all, that the Talmud and New Testament stand and fall together. Born of the same spirit, they contain in principle the same ethical and religious ideas. There is not a single maxim taught in the Sermon on the Mount that has not its exact parallel among the teachings of the rabbis in the Talmund, while it is easy to find for every utterance of rabinical fanaticism a corresponding passage in the works of Tertullian, St. Jerome, and St. Augustine, the fathers of the church. If we no longer adhere to the letter of the one or the other, adhere to the letter of the one or the other, if we have become too enlightened to be fettered by one dictum here or another there, we can certainly afford to be just to the past, even to the past conceptions of another creed, believing in the constant progress and perfectibility of each belief and sect. Anti-Semitism is the incarnation of injustice. It feeds like the vulture on the carcasses of the past. It is medieval hatred risen from the dead, and so let the dead bury its dead. DR. K. KOHLER.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1893.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

New-York—J. S. Van Gordon, Breesport, and Hala Barnes, Van Etten, both of Chemung County; I. N. Kimber, Bristol Centre, Ontario County; O. M. Goodspeed, Castle Creek; E. C. Tompkins, Conklin Station; Jesse Brown, Harpersville, and W. S. Corey, Vestal Centre, all of Broome County; Melville Jackson, Cicero; D. J. Flynn, Hart Lot; A. M. Seymour, Marcellus Falls; L. A. Cummings, Navarino, and C. E. King, Spafford, all of Onondaga County; C. F. Fuller, Long Lake, and C. L. Fry, Wells, both of Hamilton County; David Halterline, Stratford, Fulton County; E. J. Dyer, Willet, Cortland County.

New-Jersey—J. A. Cummins, Allamuchy; Furman Barnett, Cold Spring; Miss V. C. Potter, Willow Grove.

Insurance.

NEDERLAND
Life Insurance Company, L'd.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858 IN AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Assets to Liabilities, 159 Per Cent.

New System of Life Insurance,

COMBINING LOW RATES WITH AMPLE SECURITY. UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS TO THE INSURABLE PUBLIC.

U. S. Office, 874 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AGENTS WANTED.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Oct. 10, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(Administrator's sale, Estate of Joshua S. Cooley.)
542 shares Celluloid Co., $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each.
25 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, due 1906.
$4,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & New York R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, due 1906.
25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
25 shares American Exchange National Bank.
11 shares Importers & Traders' National Bank.
45 shares Central National Bank, $100 each.
Warrant No. 1,818 of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for 100 tons Lone Star No. 3 Charcoal Car Wheel Pig Iron. (hypothecated.)
Warrant No. 1,827 of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for 100 tons Lone Star No. 4 Charcoal Car Wheel Pig Iron, (hypothecated.)
Warrant No. 1,826 of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for 100 tons Lone Star No. 3 Charcoal Car Wheel Pig Iron, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS & BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.
$2,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. bonds, 1906.
$2,000 People's Gaslight Co., Brooklyn, 6 p. c. bonds, 1900.
For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
9 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Federal Bank, N. Y.
35 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
$5,000 Kansas City & Omaha R. R. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. bonds, 1927.
57,500 shs. Helena & Idaho Gold Mining Co.
7 shs. American Casualty Insurance & Security Co. of Baltimore, Md.
10 shs. Third National Bank.
50 shs. Burtis Keeler Cigar Co., Chicago.
50 shs. do. do.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' National Bank.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
69 shs. Land & River Improvement Co.
$2,500 Hotel Savoy 6 p. c. bonds. (667)

Dividends.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1893.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND One-Half (1½) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable NOV. 1, 1893, to stockholders of record at 12 M., on Saturday, the 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1893, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened Nov. 2, at 10 A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1893.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,

143 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1893.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 16, till Wednesday, Nov. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.

No. 39 William St., New-York City.

A (third) dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared payable on and after Oct. 10, 1893, on debentures Series No. 2 of the WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,684,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,595,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 38 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
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In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New-York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
EDWIN PACKARD, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice President.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Augustus D. Juilliard,
Frederic Cromwell, James N. Jarvie,
George F. Baker, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Edwin Packard,
George Griswold Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr., William C. Whitney,
J. Hood Wright.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company in that behalf, at a meeting of the said board duly called and held, a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of John M. Root, President of said company, in the City of Jackson, Mich., on Wednesday, the 10th day of January A. D., 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and act upon a resolution which will then be offered, that said company surrender its special charter and incorporate under the act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, entitled "An act to revise the laws providing for the incorporation of railroad companies and to regulate the running and management, and to fix the duties and liabilities of all railroad and other corporations owning or operating any railroad in this State," approved May 1, 1873.—Dated Jackson, Mich., Oct. 4, 1893.

E. W. BARBER, Secretary.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
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Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY, JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol St., in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday, Nov. 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from Oct. 7 to Nov. 7, 1893.

By order of the Board.

H. H. TATEM, Secretary.

ROOM 60 TIMES BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1893.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Langville Black and Carbon Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, (Room 60 Times Building,) on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
40 AND 42 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of three Directors to serve for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Paul, Minn., on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

AUSTRALIANS GET REVENGE

THEY DEFEATED ALL-PHILADELPHIA BY SIX WICKETS.

The Second Game Was Finished by the Visitors Without the Loss of a Wicket, Bannerman and Gregory Knocking Out the Requisite 20 Runs—An Exhibition Game in Which Australians and Americans Were Mixed up—Difference in the Style of Play of the Two Teams.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The Australians have had their revenge, and the second game between the famous Antipodeans and Gentlemen of Philadelphia has gone to the visitors by 6 wickets. The result of the match, of course, was a foregone conclusion on Saturday night, but the Australians strained every nerve to-day to gain the victory without the loss of a wicket, while the Philadelphians strove just as hard to lower one.

At 11:45 A. C. Bannerman and S. E. Gregory resumed their places at the wickets to knock off the 20 runs required to win. E. W. Clark sent down the first over to Gregory, who scored 2 runs off a back cut from his third ball. H. P. Baily took up the bowling at the other end and Gregory cut him finely to the Ladies' Clubhouse for 4, the over yielding 7 runs. Bannerman in the next over from Clark got double figures by a brilliant cut to the ropes. With only 7 runs required to win, H. P. Baily was relieved by J. B. King, and G. S. Patterson went on at the other wicket in place of Clark.

The change, however, did not work any benefit to the home team, although after the score was tied they made the batsmen play very carefully before the winning run was made, and Australia was victorious by six wickets.

The score follows:

PHILADELPHIA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
G. S. Patterson, c. G. Giffen, b. McLeod..	10	c. Bannerman, b. Trumble..........	0
R. D. Brown, b. Trumble..........	8	b. Trumble..........	0
A. M. Wood, c. Bruce, b. McLeod..........	2	b. Bruce..........	15
F. H. Bohlen, b. Trumble..........	33	not out..........	54
W. W. Noble, b. McLeod..........	2	b. Trumble..........	6
H. I. Brown, c. G. Giffen, b. Trumble..	0	b. Bruce..........	0
E. W. Clark, Jr., b. McLeod..........	4	c. Bruce, b. Trumble.	5
F. W. Ralston, st. Blackham, b. Trumble..........	24	b. Trumble..........	7
A. G. Thomson, c. Bruce, b. Trumble..	2	b. Trumble..........	4
H. P. Baily, not out..	19	b. Trumble..........	0
J. B. King, c. G. Giffen, b. Trumble..	6	l. b. w., b. McLeod...	4
Byes..........	8	Byes..........	9
Wide..........	1	Leg bye..........	1
		No ball..........	1
Total..........119		Total..........106	

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNING.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
McLeod..........	130	10	62	4
Trumble..........	133	9	48	6

Wide—McLeod, 1.

SECOND INNING.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Trumble..........	95	4	48	7
McLeod..........	57	4	29	1
Bruce..........	35	1	18	2

No ball—Trumble, 1.

AUSTRALIANS.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
A. C. Bannerman, c. Wood, b. Clark..........	12	not out..........	13
J. J. Lyons, c. Baily, b. King..........	8	b. Baily..........	7
G. Giffen, c. Bohlen, b. Baily..........	38	c. Baily, b. King....	1
G. H. S. Trott, c. Thomson, b. Baily..........	16	c. Ralston, b. Baily.	12
W. Bruce, c. H. I. Brown, b. Patterson.	14	c. Wood, b. Baily...	1
S. E. Gregory, c. Wood, b. Patterson..........	8	not out..........	37
H. Graham, b. Baily...	1		
H. Trumble, c. Baily, b. Patterson..........	14		
R. W. McLeod, not out.	4		
W. F. Giffen, c. H. I. Brown, b. Baily..........	19		
J. M. Blackam, c. Clark, b. Patterson...	3		
Byes..........	10	Byes..........	2
Leg byes..........	3	No balls..........	1
Wides..........	1		
No balls..........	2		
Total..........153		Total..........74	

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNING.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs	Wickets.
Baily..........	130	8	56	4
King..........	60	5	25	1
Clark..........	20	0	18	1
Patterson..........	90	3	38	4

Wides—Baily, 1. No balls—Baily, 1; Patterson, 1.

SECOND INNING.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Baily..........	55	3	28	3
King..........	57	2	31	1
Clark..........	35	3	11	0
Patterson..........	10	1	1	0

No balls—Baily 1.

Runs at the fall of each wicket:

Philadelphia, First Inning—16, 21, 21, 27, 36, 47, 65, 91, 97, 119.

Australians, First Inning—21, 37, 79, 83, 104, 106, 112, 122, 147, 153.

Philadelphia, Second Inning—0, 0, 7, 25, 32, 37, 45, 45, 91, 106.

Australians, Second Inning—7, 22, 25, 26.

After the conclusion of the game, an exhibition contest took place between teams captained by J. M. Blackam and G. S. Patterson. The two Captains were content to rest with honors easy on the two matches which had been played, and consequently the Australians were mixed up for the exhibition game.

Capt. Blackam won the toss and sent in J. J. Lyons and R. D. Brown to show the spectators the difference in the Australian and American style of play. Lyons slashed out in grand style, and, by a succession of big hits, he had 51 to his credit when the total was 91, while Brown played a careful inning of 26.

The rest of the team hardly kept up the good work of the first pair, and the total reached only 164. There was not sufficient time left for Patterson's team to get a full inning, and the game ended in a draw, with G. H. S. Trott, E. W. Clark, and A. M. Woodall credited with good work.

The full score follows:

BLACKAM'S TEAM.

J. J. Lyons, c. Trumble, b. Trott..........	51
R. D. Brown, c. Patterson, b. Trott..........	26
W. Bruce, c. Patterson, b. Clark..........	14
A. H. Jarvis, b. Trott..........	0
W. F. Giffen, c. Trott, b. Clark..........	13
R. W. McLeod, b. Clark..........	8
H. P. Baily, b. Trumble..........	17
J. B. King, not out..........	15
S. E. Gregory, c. Clark, b. Trumble..........	0
J. M. Blackam, b. Trumble..........	4
Byes..........	10
Leg byes..........	2
Total..........	164

PATTERSON'S TEAM.

G. H. S. Trott, c. McLeod, b. King..........	38
H. Graham, c. Bruce, b. McLeod..........	0
G. M. Wood, not out..........	30
E. W. Clark, Jr., not out..........	22
H. Trumble, W. W. Noble, G. S. Patterson, H. I. Brown, E. M. Cregar, F. W. Ralston,	did not bat.
Byes..........	5
Total..........	95

WEAK IN THE LINE.

Cornell's Team to be Made Almost Entirely Out of New Material.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—With the present year the outlook for a prosperous football season is unusually gloomy. Early last Spring it was known that but few of the old players would return, and from time to time even this number has been diminished till by the 1st of September only Young, White, and Curtis of last year's team had returned.

The tragic death of George P. Witherbee on Lake Champlain, while heroically trying to save a drowning comrade, seemed the final blow that took away the existing hopes. He had been elected to captain the team, and it was thought that his efforts alone could put new life into the already lagging organization. But this was not to be. Witherbee's death left only three of last year's team to return, and the few new candidates who presented themselves to the coach were anything but promising. With all these inauspicious omens lowering about him, Mr. C. M. Johanson, who for the two years past has been Captain of the team, has taken the material at hand and is working hard to develop a team.

Osgood, the famous half back, has gone to the University of Pennsylvania, so new material must be found to put back of the line. Several men are training for half backs, of whom Robbins, White, and Dyer are the most promising. But what is wanted most of all is heavy men in the line. This is where the team is lamentably weak. Until new material is found to strengthen the centre, there is small hope of Cornell making an acceptable showing against Princeton in New-York on Oct. 21, or against Harvard on Nov. 4. Young, who played right end so well last year, is practicing at full back, and is sure to fill the place acceptably. Barr, who was Captain of the 'Varsity crew last Spring, has been chosen Captain of the eleven since Witherbee's death, and is playing in his old place with his usual vim as left guard.

Manager Brown and Coach Johanson have not been idle. Already there are some forty candidates out and in training. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock they are seen on Percy Field, where they are trained in passing the ball, punting, falling on the ball, and then they line up for a practice game, lasting for half an hour. A run of half a mile is then taken to complete the day's work. Johanson is untiring in his efforts, and it is due largely to him that the team is in any form at all.

The alumni, too, are taking a livelier interest, and are giving the team their support. Bacon, '92, is to assist in the coaching, as is also Sawyer, '91, and Hanson, '93, of the Law School. In the games which Cornell has played, the weakness and the falling off from last year's standard have been too evident.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE TENNIS.

Many Games Played on the Oval at William's Bridge.

The Fall tennis tournament of the Columbia College Lawn Tennis Association reached the third round yesterday afternoon on the Oval at William's Bridge. The players of heavy calibre like Larned and Candler magnanimously declined to take part in the fray, and an entry list of nearly forty in the singles was the result. Two or three of the contests were close, but the greater number were rather tame affairs. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Kraus beat Armitage by default. Smith beat Beach, 6—4, 6—2. Douglas beat Hadden, 8—6, 3—6, 8—6.

First Round.—Smith beat Kraus, 6—1, 6—2. Douglas beat Reese, 6—3, 6—7. Sargeant beat Cohn, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Swords beat Young, 6—1, 6—2. Murchison beat Lester, 6—2, 6—0. Thayer beat Boyd, 6—2, 6—1. Burr beat Bacon, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. Gennert beat Miles by default. Longacre beat Burroughs, 6—2, 6—2. Johnson beat Small by default. Fearing beat Kimball by default. Ketcham beat Archer, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4. Booream beat Rotter by default. Loines beat Coles, 6—2, 6—4. Sanborn beat Alexander by default. Crowell beat Lawson by default.

Second Round.—Swords beat Sargeant, 6—8, 8—6, 6—2. Thayer beat Murchison, 0—6, 9—7, 6—1. Gennert beat Burr, 6—1, 6—3. Longacre beat Johnson, 6—3, 6—2. Fearing beat Ketcham, 6—3, 6—4. Loines beat Booream, 6—1, 6—2. Sanborn beat Crowell by default.

Third Round.—Fearing beat Longacre, 6—3, 6—1. Gennert beat Thayer, 6—1, 6—3.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Asbury Park Wheelmen have made a record that is the talk of all wheelmen throughout the country. Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman is a member of the club, and takes great interest in its success. The club recently purchased an eligible plot of ground, and a handsome clubhouse will be erected this Winter and completed in time to properly entertain the league next July. There are over 100 active members on the roll, and the treasury is in a healthy condition. The club is working hard to secure good roads, and a scheme is now being agitated to build a stone boulevard from Asbury Park to Freehold, the county seat. During the past year the wheelmen succeeded in inducing the Asbury Park authorities to spend over $30,000 on the avenues of the town, and a like amount will be spent this year.

—The total membership of the League of American Wheelmen was announced at the recent meeting of the National Assembly to be 35,469, a gain of 4,551 within the year. Massachusetts is first, with a membership of 6,119, a gain of 1,593; Pennsylvania second, with 4,335, a gain of 978; and New-York third, with 4,303, a gain of only 244.

—The Asbury Park Wheelmen have been assured that the next annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen will be held at that place. Detroit and Denver wanted the meet badly, but the officials have practically decided to go to the sea shore next year.

—The Empire Wheelmen held their first "smoker" of the Winter season at their clubhouse, on the Boulevard, corner of Sixty-seventh Street, last week. About 100 members and guests were present and were entertained by both amateur and professional talent.

—Work on the new house of the Belleville Wheelmen has been indefinitely postponed, as the Board of Trustees of the club decided it would be inadvisable to assume any obligations during the present period of financial and business depression.

—The Newark Wheelmen have abandoned their plans for a new and more commodious clubhouse, and will remain in their present quarters, 84 Park Place, until next Spring, when they hope to attain their ambition.

—The bowling team of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has elected the following officers: Captain—R. L. McFarland; Lieutenant—V. F. Pelin; Secretary-Treasurer—Joseph Oatman.

—The foremost bicycle club of the South is the Savannah Wheelmen, which owns a handsome clubhouse and a four-lap cement track which cost $12,000.

—Miss Beatrice Grimshaw, a member of the staff of The Irish Cyclist, recently rode 212 miles in 24 hours.

—The Hillside Wheelmen of Jersey City have joined the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The Westfield Athletic and Union League Clubs, which are the two principal social clubs of Westfield, N. J., have decided to unite. An entirely new organization will be formed to absorb the membership of the two existing clubs. The two old clubs will then disband, and the new one will occupy the new clubhouse of the Westfield Athletic Club, recently erected at a cost of $15,000. The new organization will have a membership of over 200. It will be incorporated and will undertake to pay for its clubhouse, which is perfect in every detail.

—The Orange Athletic Club football schedule of games up to Thanksgiving Day has been arranged and is as follows—all the games to be played on the Orange oval, except that with the Crescent Athletic Club, which will be at Brooklyn, the game of Nov. 7 will begin at 10:30 A. M. and all others at 3:30 P. M.: Oct. 14, Lafayette; Oct. 21, Yale; Oct. 28, Rutgers; Nov. 4, New-York Athletic Club; Nov. 7, Princeton E. D.; Nov. 11, Lehigh University; Nov. 18, Crescent Athletic Club.

—The Varuna Boat Club will hold a special boxing tourney at the Atlantic Avenue clubhouse Tuesday, Oct. 17. Three eight-round bouts are on the card: "Billy" Vernon, the Haverstraw lad, and "Jack" Aikens, Nonpareil Athletic Club, at 140 pounds; "Tom" Cooney of Providence and "Ed" Curry of New-York at 115 pounds, and "Ed" Listman of New-York and "Jim" Carey of Brooklyn at 125 pounds.

—The annual meeting of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association was held at the armory on Oct. 2 and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Lieut. Walter G. Schuyler, President; Lieut. James E. Schuyler, Vice President; Lieut. Robert Mazet, Treasurer, and H. L. Bloomfield, Secretary. The date for the annual Winter games was fixed for Saturday, Dec. 9.

—The Middle States Football League has been organized by Stevens Institute and Rutgers and Lafayette Colleges.

—Manager D. W. Lane has announced positively that there will be no game this Fall between Princeton and Harvard in this city.

Winners at Clifton.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Fan King, 101 pounds, (N. Hill,) 2 to 1, won; Hardy Fox, 113, (Hennessey,) 10 to 1, second; Simrock, 101, (F. Morgan,) 10 to 1, third. Montilece, Express, Lallah, Goldstep, Benjamin, The Fop, Florimer, and Ada Blue also ran. Time—1:02½.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Brier gelding, 95 pounds, (Brooks,) 6 to 1, won; Merritt, 99½, (N. Hill,) 10 to 1, second; West Park, 100, (Clare,) 12 to 1, third. Blue Garter, George Dixon, Marble, Romeo, Elizabeth, Sadie, King Joseph, Eliza Anna, Jakie Joseph, and Zelita filly also ran. Time—1:17½.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Halcyon, 101 pounds, (Clay,) 10 to 1, won; Wang, 104, (Verplank,) 15 to 1, second; Lisbon Maid, 103, (McDermott,) 3 to 1, third. Third Cousin filly, Queen Enid, W. McAuliffe, Hay Tay, Jake Johnson, Tube Rose, Sam Bryant, Argyle II., Pink H., and Feu Follet gelding also ran. Time—0:56½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Watterson, 107 pounds, (Stewart,) 8 to 1, won; Early Blossom, 98, (Brooks,) 2 to 1, second; Padre, 104, (Griffin,) 7 to 1, third. Charley Wilson, Ruth, Rustic, Wrestler, Kittie, Aftermath, I. O. U., and Priscilla also ran. Edwin left at post. Time—1:03.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Airplant, 106 pounds, (McDermott,) 3 to 1, won; Old Pepper, 102, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, second; Bess McDuff, 99, (Brooks,) 3 to 1, third. Lotion, McCormick, Foxglove, Lou Rhett, Remorse, Themis gelding, Pestilence, and Little Nell also ran. Time—1:30.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Townsend, 114 pounds, (Stuckey,) 4 to 1, won; Belwood, 117, (Stewart,) 3 to 1, second; Lansing, 111, (McDermott,) 5 to 1, third. Japonica II., Hazelhurst, Joe Carter, Lizzie MacDuff, Van Dyke, McMurtry, Signature, and Brown Idle also ran. Time—1:58½.

Results at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Galilee, 116 pounds, (Taral,) 3 to 1, won; Armitage, 112, (Sims,) 10 to 1, second; Queenlike II., 108, (Littlefield,) 10 to 1, third. Ornus, Roland Reed, Hurlingham, Fusilier, Frog Dance, Fa Juive, Figaro, and Harrington also ran. Time—1:12¼.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Don Alonzo, 113 pounds, (Sims,) 4 to 5, won; Illume, 96, (Reiff,) 5 to 1, second; Picknicker, 104, (Midgely,) 5 to 2, third. Fidelio and Newton also ran. Time—2:07.

THIRD RACE.—Fashion Stakes; six furlongs. Beldemere, 115 pounds, (Taral,) 10 to 1, won; Iola, 105, (Doggett,) 30 to 1, second; Kentigerna, 115, (Sims,) 3 to 5, third. Nahma, Fluff, Florence, Fondoline, Lightfoot, Melody, Stonenellie, and Antipode also ran. Time—1:10½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Restraint, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 10 to 1, won; Martyrdom, 115½, (Taral,) 7 to 2, second; Wormser, 110, (Clarico,) 10 to 1, third. Rainbow, Young Arion, Redskin, Clio colt, and Will Elliott also ran. Time—1:41.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Reginald, 117 pounds, (Taral,) 6 to 5, won; Enfield, 98½, (Hanawalt,) 10 to 1, second; Middleton, 114, (Sims,) 7 to 5, and Benvolio, 109, (Lambley,) 6 to 1, ran a dead heat for third place. Radiator also ran. Time—1:11½.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. May Win, 113 pounds, (Doggett,) 3 to 1, won; Melanie, 108, (Reiff,) 6 to 1, second; Red Banner, 108, (Sims,) 4 to 5, third. Lorimer, Captain Wagner, Arab, and Reynard also ran. Time—1:10½.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap. Sirocco, 128 pounds; Wah Jim, 127; Prince George, 123; Tormentor, 121; Little Billy, 112; Minnehaha and Lustre, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Golden Dawn and Radiator, 110 pounds each; Anawanda, Hartford, and Illusion, 100 each; Belle Swift, Marie, Nonsense, On-the-Way, Leon Malheur, and Nelglen, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—Mount Vernon Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Sir Excess, 128 pounds; Wernberg, 121; Melody, 118; Tenacious, Fa Jueve, Trinculo, Rolla, and Longbrook, 110 each; Hartford, Tribute, Pochino, and Rubicon, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Bronxdale Handicap. One mile. Dr. Hasbrouck, 121 pounds; Stonenell, 116; Reckon, 110; Mary Stone, 106; Dr. Rice, 104; Charade, 103; Pickpocket, 102; Lizzie, 85; St. Maim, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Reckon, 107 pounds; Henry Young, 106; Lizzie, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Madrid, 108 pounds; Now or Never, 107; Copyright, 102; Kildeer, 103; Bolero, 97; Addie, 96; Sarah Raney, 95; Nero, 94; Henry Young, 88.

To Race at Guttenberg To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Honey Bee colt, Ponce de Leon, King Sock, George F. Smith, Solitaire, Phil Daly, Fair Knight, Barbiche gelding, Bayless, and Dauntless, 105 pounds each; Foxetta, Inperia, Miss Thomas filly, Sarcasm, and False, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Nick and Indigo, 116 pounds each; Marshall, 110; Shelley Tuttle and Vocalize, 107 each; Vespasian, 104; Lady Lister, 103; Fidget, 101; Darkness, 98; Kentucky Lady, Estelle F., and Lady Mary, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Double Cross, 112 pounds; King Crab, 110; Kilkenny and Dalsyrian, 108 each; Panway, 106; Nativity, Polydora, Gladiator, Pan Handle, Tactician, and One, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Strathmeath, 117 pounds; Pedestrian, 116; Vestibule, 113; Stowaway, 104; My Gyps and Bel Demonio, 101 each; Little Fred, 96; Brazos, 95; Sandowne, 94; Mohican, 92; Panway, 91; Naphtha, 87; Laura Blossom, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Contribution and Zaldivar, 110 pounds each; May D., 107; Detroit, Cheddar, and Bob Sutherland, 106 each; Tom Watson, 105; Virago, 91; Proverb, 90; Treasure Trove, 83; Pharo and Larry K., 82 each; Hypatia and Blossom, 75 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Fairyland, Romance, and Lonely, 114 pounds each; Marcus and Canvass, 110 each; Carmen and Relief, 107 each; Temple, Peralto, and Van Wart, 106 each; Midget and Lita, 103 each; Naronic, 101.

Harness Racing at Gravesend.

The entries for the first day of the Parkway Driving Club meeting to-morrow are as follows:

2:44 Class.—Geneva W., b. m., William H. Nelson; Deputy, b. g., T. G. Carman; Little Mag, ro. m., E. Odell; Bay Jim, b. g., George Inken; Maud R., br. m., James McCleery; Alpine, b. g., Peter Hughes; Gladys, b. m., James F. Scholes; Mag, b. m., H. H. White; Alice M., b. m., J. C. Munz.

2:33 Class.—Rounce, b. h., E. Duryea; Maud S., br. m., M. E. Ryan; Tommy M., b. g., John Cottier; Tom Scott, gr. g., P. J. McCann; Harry M., br. g., Henry Boody; Loretta, ch. m., Peter Hughes; Plow Boy, b. g., J. C. Bremen; Lonsberry, b. g., R. S. Bartlett; Allata, blk. m., A. Cornwell; Daisy Wilks, ch. m., H. E. Kane; Sussie P., ro. m., A. B. Petit; Wesley, b. g., William Batterman.

2:24 Class.—Sellatta, br. m., John E. Decker; Jennie D., blk. m., H. Price; Jube, b. g., Thomas Morgan; Chief, b. g., C. E. Bedford; Chub, ro. g., R. S. Bartlett; Gladys, b. m., Morris Rost; Beaufort Girl, b. m., E. H. Heard; Ella E., gr. m., C. Boyle; Gold Charm, s. g., William Batterman.

YEARLINGS FETCH LOW PRICES.

Spendthrift and Kentucky Youngsters at Auction.

At the sale of the Spendthrift and other yearlings the property of J. N. Camden, Jr., C. D. Chenault, O. H. Chenault, R. T. Hart, and B. Viley, at Tattersalls last night, thirty-eight head were sold. The consignment did not bring big prices, the highest bid made being $2,500. Mr. Easton started off in his usual brilliant style, but bids were low and few. On the lot, $22,950, an average of $603 was realized. Among those bringing the best prices were the following:

Chestnut colt, by Spendthrift-Maid of Athol, by Clauronald; J. McDonald..........	$2,500
Bay filly, by Spendthrift-Alcina, by Alarm; C. Littlefield, Jr..........	1,000
Bay filly, by Spendthrift-Constantinople, by Lord Lyon; S. H. Maxon..........	750
Chestnut colt, by Spendthrift-Piccadilly, by Pell Mell; G. Walbaum..........	1,100
Bay filly, by Spendthrift-Janet, by Lightning; C. Littlefield, Jr..........	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Spendthrift-Lady Caroline, by Australian; G. Walbaum..........	900
Bay filly, by Spendthrift-Bombazine, by Uncas; J. B. Haggin..........	700
Chestnut colt, by Spendthrift-Treasure, by Great Tom; G. Walbaum..........	1,000
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift-My Princess, by Prince Charlie; J. B. Haggin..........	750
Chestnut colt, by Spendthrift-Mysotis, by Buckden; C. Walker..........	800
Chestnut colt, by Glenelg-Sonata, by Longfellow; J. F. Caldwell..........	650
Bay colt, by Rossington-Miss Olive, by Longfellow; G. Walbaum..........	1,750
Belle of Stonewall, ch. f., 2, by Spendthrift-Miss Nailer, by Longfellow; W. L. Powers....	800
Gray colt, by Hanover-Aconite, by Ten Broeck; G. Walbaum..........	1,000

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—*Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 10:30.

94—Houghtaling vs. Louisville, New-Albany, and Chicago Railway Company. 95—Bryce vs. same. 82—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 58—Corner vs. Mackey. 87—Tebo vs. Jordan. 111—Clark vs. Poor. 102—Tobin vs. Kirk.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Ingraham, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Wolf vs. Ritter. 2—Mills vs. Curran.

Class II.—3—Matter of Clarke.

Class IV.—4—Schwartz vs. Martin. 5—Matter of Schermerhorn. 6—Moran vs. Moran. 7—Mills vs. Curran.

Class VII.—8—Morrell vs. Monroe. 9—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 10—Scholle vs. Strouse.

Class VIII.—11—Middlesex Quarry Company vs. David Tulloch Stone Works. 12—Copeland vs. Galvan. 13—Claflin vs. Colt. 14—Matter of O'Brien. 15—Matter of Clancy. 16—Jackson vs. Gold. 17—Complete Electric Construction Company vs. Goodwin. 18—Stewart vs. Paton. 19—MacArthur vs. Ohio Southern Railroad Company. 20—Crow vs. Gleason. 21—Matter of C. and C. Electric Motor Company. 22—Fromme vs. Philips. 23—Douglass vs. Halsted. 24—Matter of Perry. 25—Musgrave vs. Ghormley. 26—Merritt vs. Stickle. 27—American Electrical Works vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin. 28—Franz vs. Hern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—*O'Brien, J.* Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact.—141—Stuyvesant vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar. Highest number reached on regular call, 928.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—*Truax, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

863—Goodwin vs. Coddington. 919—Mutz vs. Kellerer. 964—Wentworth vs. Tod. 885—Clark vs. Crawford. 825—Edson vs. Fairchild. 161—Hartman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 486—Mercadante vs. same. 267—McGuire vs. same. 411—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 412—Same vs. same. 272—De Peyster vs. same. 323—Benham vs. same. 94—Sander vs. same. 227—Gordon vs. same. 240—Schuster vs. same. 236—Ritzman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Tayler vs. same. 275—Robert vs. same. 270—Kremer vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 230—Jackson vs. same. 124—Beinert vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 125—Becker vs. same. 126—Cooper vs. same. 127—Cunningham vs. same. 128—Degenhardt vs. same.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Day Calendar.*—To be called in Part III. Room. Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

783—Jova vs. Southern Improvement Company. 1118—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Hoag. 1119—Same vs. Frickey. 1182—McGarry vs. Ellis. Highest number reached in regular call on general Circuit calendar, 1206.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—*Barrett, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—*Beach, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—*Lawrence, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—*Bischoff, J.*—Opens at 11. Case on.

25—Fitzpatrick vs. Burchill. 21—Gindre vs. Kean. 39—Buddensick vs. Dombusch. 43—Noyer vs. Kean. 73—Kirk vs. McCusker. 74—Same vs. same. 75—Same vs. same. 16—Cahn vs. Hoffman House. 17—Odell vs. Belloni. 23—Hunt vs. Gibson. 26—Norton vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 32—McCabe vs. McCabe. 33—Wright vs. Deniston. 72—Gibert vs. Gibert. 80—Supple vs. O'Brien. 89—Bennet vs. Hart. 96—Donnelly vs. McArdle. 34—Nagle vs. Trogisch. 109—White vs. White. 19—Society for Relief of the Blind vs. Culver. 59—Turkish Tobacco Company vs. Coundouris.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—*Daly, C. J.*—Opens at 11. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1866—Matter of Owens. 826—American Surety Company vs. McDermott. 431—Burke vs. Devlin. 1128—Prince vs. Cohen. 1240—Schwartz vs. Munzer. 982—Boggs vs. Allers. 1269—Kelly vs. McArdle. 1313—McFadden vs. Campbell. 1951—Drake vs. Ronalds. 1405—Buzzelari vs. Muller. 1911—McKenzie vs. Hatton. 983—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 689—Cannon vs. Manchester. 1346—Silverman vs. Rosenbaum. 986—Karstens vs. Wintermeyer. 1229—Cohen vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1259—Cohn vs. Maitland. 834—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c. 1102—Hydecker vs. Williams. 1374—Kornblum vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1300—Bornstein vs. Congregation Aldereth-El. 1350—Paar vs. Frankenburg. 1952—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 1865—Grunberg vs. Grant. 1247—Pokomy vs. The Mayor, &c. 117—Dean vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Wolsey vs. Henderson. 1260—Coghlan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 768—Kearney vs. Monaghan. 1441—Goldstein vs. Friedman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1450.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—*Bookstaver, J.*—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—*Pryor, J.*—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—*Dugro, J.*—Opens at 10:30.

411—Sperb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. Also twenty-six other elevated railroad cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Gildersleeve, J.*—Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. Calendar clear.

485—Kaufman vs. Feilman. 425—Davison vs. Davison. 464—Bailie vs. Roussel. 468—Rabinowitz vs. Rabinowitz. 475—Harris vs. Pryor. 522—Smith vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—*Sedgwick, C. J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

1057—Carmody vs. Crusius. 1088—Fleming vs. Consumers' Ice Company. 1796—Miller vs. Menken. Highest number reached in regular call, 1130.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

981—Gordon vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 1224—Bonnett vs. Mulry. 1051—Donohue vs. Hazel. 1012—American Surety Company vs. Ennis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

1003—Stande vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 1035—Thadden vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1116—McKelvey vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 1013—Brush vs. McDonough. 1068—Seeger vs. Burtis.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—*Ransom, S.*—Motion calendar called at 10:30.

Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Maria L. Travers, Susan P. Embury, John Boyerle, Martha M. Huyler, Federico F. Hermann, William Hurry, Andrew J. Fisher, Charles Boyle, Dorothea Cook, William Carstang, Anna H. Lawrence, Emile Schlecht, Mary A. Marstellar, Lena Dittenhoefer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—*Fitzgerald, S.*—*Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street.*

Issue of Fact—69—Estate of Horatio J. Lawrence at 11.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Van Wyck, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—*Ehrlich, C. J.*—*Held in Room 20 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

686—Lauzner vs. Unterberg. 62—Hawkins vs. Fisher. 799—Cocoran vs. McConnell. 1420—Thompson vs. Milford Manufacturing Company. 3—Riordan vs. Tiernan. 40—Smith vs. Petre. 46—Wolfe vs. Bunton. 57—Scott vs. Engel. 78—Rosenfeld vs. Ferrie. 641—Frier vs. Hammond. 643—Jones vs. Flagg. 982—Bradt vs. Miller. 263—Lewis vs. Prince. 1068—Reiher vs. Rivelson. 1069—Smith vs. Seekamp. 1070—Bell vs. McMahon. 1071—Hutton vs. Pereira. 1072—Nicoll & Roy Company vs. Norton. 1073—Schaefer vs. Guzzi. 1074—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Martin. 1075—Studinsky vs. Kaueman. 1076—Weisel vs. Felsenhold. 1077—Hazen vs. Bullene.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—*Newburger, J.*—*Held in Room 21 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

570—McMurray vs. Henderson. 411—Strauss vs. Wightman. 540—McFadden vs. Bohmer. 448—Dillon vs. Tannenbaum. 472—Romeika vs. Corbett. 551—Vogel vs. Petry. 261—Guilleaume vs. Travers. 854—Sturmdorf vs. Belasch. 855—Mack vs. Hankinson. 913—Koppel vs. Brandes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—*Fitzsimons, J.*—*Held in Room 15 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

248—Dudley vs. Travers. 424—Goetz vs. Neely. 286—Morey vs. Simpson. 165—Duboz vs. Kingman. 331—Lehman vs. Hencklein. 400—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen. 413—Huston vs. Renaldo. 460—Wilson vs. Kauffman. 410—Bloomingdale vs. Davis. 1050—Klubrich vs. Stedina.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—*McGown, J.*—*Held in Room 19 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—1181—Hardenbrook vs. Panther Mountain Coal and Coke Company. 1684—Roth vs. Gallagher. 1516—Cummings vs. Rosenberg. 1764—Reinecke vs. Walton. 1529—American Express National Bank vs. Queens County Brewing Company. 1390—Lawlor vs. Thorp. 867—Sessler vs. Newmark. 1305—Sharp vs. Byrnes. 1534—Cross vs. Hale. 1596—Schwartz vs. Wondrack. 1212—Schlegler vs. Schlegler. 1682—Seeberg vs. Petty. 1888—Goode vs. Virginia Buffalo Lithea Springs Company. 1396—Stephens vs. Hogan. 1343—Romaine vs. Johnson. 1914—Linde vs. McCabe. 1483—Waters vs. Wright.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1077.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Patterson, J.*—Hilson vs. Yuengling—Rufus W. Peckham.

Ingraham, J.—Newborg vs. Feiner—Louis Hahlo. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Orange—Edward D. O'Brien. Roe vs. Russell—George Landon.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—Hicks vs. Hicks—William Langdon. Bibby vs. Rohrs—Maurice B. Blumenthal.

Daly, C. J.—Matter of Burchell—John D. Quincey.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Gildersleeve, J.*—Waldron vs. Waldron—Bernard J. Finney.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Ingraham, J.*—Matter of Manhattan Printing and Publishing Company—John B. Pine.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—George A. Theiss vs. Jacob Theiss—M. J. Suendaira.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CASES ARGUED.—The following cases were argued before the Court of Appeals yesterday: Ida L. Phillips, appellant, vs. Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, respondent.—Argued by W. Tazewell Fox for appellant and W. C. Dewitt for respondent. Mary A. Peckham et al., respondents, vs. The Dutchess County Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by M. A. Fowler for appellant, C. B. Herrick for respondents. William D. Mills, as administrator, appellant, vs. Joseph Husson, as trustee, et al., respondents.—Argued by Fisher W. Baker for appellant and Dennis McMahon for respondents. Rosalie A. Bleakley, respondent, vs. Timothy J. Sullivan, appellant.—Submitted. Margaret J. Doyle, appellant, vs. The Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company, respondent.—Argued by John Laughlin for appellant, Frank Brundage for respondent. John W. Cleary, respondent, vs. The Municipal Electric Light Company, appellant.—Argued by Robert Payne for appellant, James D. Bell for respondent. William Hill, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondent.—Argued by T. G. Shearman for appellant, David J. Dean for respondent.

THE CALENDAR for to-day is Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 9, 1893.

Receipts for the week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City..........	3,480	1	791	25,074	12,507
Sixtieth Street...	2,762	145	3,635	24,353	310
Fortieth Street...	....	....	....	....	18,802
Hoboken..........	2,152	68	67	2,396	981
Other sources....	1,643	....	192	....	4,015
Totals..........	10,037	214	4,585	51,823	36,115
Fresh to-day..........	4,528	35	1,346	17,448	8,050

Exports of live stock and dressed meats from the port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 7, 1893:

Shippers.	Steamers.	Qtrs. Beef.	Beeves.	Sheep.
Eastmans Co..........	Germanic...	800	....	....
Eastmans Co..........	Berlin..........	1,000	....	....
Eastmans Co..........	Umbria..........	2,000	....	....
D. H. Sherman..........	Berlin..........	772	....	....
M. Goldsmith..........	Bovic..........	....	513	....
M. Goldsmith..........	Mohican..........	....	160	....
M. Goldsmith..........	France..........	....	348	....
J. Shamberg & Son.	Bovic..........	....	257	....
Schw'zsch'd & Sulzberger..........	Othello..........	....	267	....
W. A. Reinhart..........	L. Monarch.	....	200	....
N. Morris..........	Bovic..........	1,840	....	....
N. Morris..........	Jersey City.	1,400	....	....
L. S. Dillenback..........	Creole Prince..........	....	....	35
Hume & Mullen..........	Creole Prince..........	....	....	12
Total..........		7,812	1,745	47
Previous week..........		11,320	1,818	105

BEEVES.—Receipts were 266 cars: 80 cars at Jersey City, 81 cars at Sixtieth Street, 64 cars at Hoboken, and 41 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 183 cars consigned to slaughterers, 20 cars for export, and 63 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef lower at 8c per lb and American steers firmer at 9½@10¾c per lb, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow: J. Shamberg & Son, 229 head cattle; M. Goldsmith, 437 do; N. Morris, 1,800 quarters of beef, on the Runic. The supply was more than equal to the demand, trade opened slow, with prices 10c cwt lower all around; there was no improvement before the close, at which time the feeling was dull, and common to medium cattle showed a further decline of 15@20c cwt; 5 cars unsold. Texans sold at $3.25@$3.52½ cwt, Colorados at $3.60@$4.30, common to choice native steers at $3.65@$5.25, 8 tops at $5.30, oxen and stags at $2.50@$4.65, bulls at $2.37½@$4.50, cows and heifers at $1.40@$3.75, 6 extra Western heifers at $4.80. SALES: D. M'PHERSON & CO.—8 Kentucky steers, 1,425 lb average, at $5.30 100 lb; 22 do, 1,370 lb, at $5.10; 1 do, 1,470 lb, at $5.05; 7 Virginia do, 1,398 lb, at $5; 5 do, 1,278 lb, at $4.85; 6 do, 1,290 lb, at $4.72½; 18 do, 1,248 lb, at $4.65; 8 State do, 1,155 lb, at $4.32½; 12 do, 1,046 lb, at $3.65; 20 Colorados, 1,152 lb, at $3.80; 20 do, 1,170 lb, at $3.60; 6 Kentucky oxen, 1,210 lb, at $3.70; 6 do, 1,355 lb, at $3.55; 4 do, 1,277 lb, at $4; 10 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.25; 4 do, 1,362 lb, at $4.50; 3 do, 1,490 lb, at $4.25@$4.65; 2 State do, 1,565 lb, at $2.40. S. SANDERS—19 Texans, 1,126 lb, at $3.85; 20 do, 1,103 lb, at $3.25; 17 do, 1,128 lb, at $3.52½; 27 Colorados, 1,205 lb, at $4; 17 Chicago steers, 1,287 lb, at $4.75; 19 West Virginia do, 1,344 lb, at $4.45; 10 Chicago oxen, 1,550 lb, at $3.45; 6 heifers, 1,138 lb, at $4.80; 19 cows, 787 lb, at $1.40; 2 bulls, 1,265 lb, at $2.37½. M. GOLDSMITH—14 Chicago steers, 1,377 lb, at $5.25; 13 do, 1,270 lb, at $5; 2 do, 1,250 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,264 lb, at $4.65; 20 do, 1,235 lb, at $4.60; 14 do, 1,248 lb, at $4.50; 6 do, 1,153 lb, at $4.50; 17 do, 1,197 lb, at $4.40; 14 mixed cattle, 1,192 lb, at $3.75. J. SHAMBERG & SON—18 Ohio steers, 1,247 lb, at $4.50; 9 Chicago do, 1,221 lb, at $4.80; 21 do, 1,208 lb, at $4.15; 28 Colorados, 1,248 lb, at $3.75; 15 do, 1,253 lb, at $4.15; 17 do, 1,241 lb, at $4.30; 18 Texans, 1,264 lb, at $3.50; 19 Kentucky oxen, 1,340 lb, at $3.65. NEWTON & GILLETT—16 Kentucky steers, 1,354 lb, at $5.15; 11 do, 1,400 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,302 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 1,175 lb, at $4.75; 7 do, 1,100 lb, at $4; 19 Virginia do, 1,214 lb, at $4.25; 19 do, 1,223 lb, at $4.25; 5 State oxen, 1,444 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,175 lb, at $3; 2 do, 1,250 lb, at $2.50; 11 cows, 1,248 lb, at $3.40; 4 do, 915 lb, at $1.75; 4 mixed cattle, 1,045 lb, at $2; 1 bull, 1,710 lb, at $4.50; 3 heifers, 1,173 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 700 lb, at $3; 17 yearlings, 356 lb, at $3.50. SHERMAN & CULVER—18 Chicago steers, 1,294 lb, at $5.10; 15 do, 1,322 lb, at $5.20; 1 stag, 1,340 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,870 lb, at $4.50. G. SHAMBERG—21 Chicago steers, 1,203 lb, at $4.75; 17 do, 1,283 lb, at $4.50; 19 do, 1,252 lb, at $4.40; 1 do, 1,760 lb, at $5.25. WILKINSON & SHERMAN—18 Kentucky steers, 1,285 lb, at $4.75; 16 do, 1,337 lb, at $5, less $8; 1 do, 1,180 lb, at $4. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Chicago steers, 1,300 lb, at $5; 15 do, 1,225 lb, at $4.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 79 cars: 36 cars at Jersey City for the market, 40 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 7 cars, with 3 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Sheep in fair demand at steady prices. Lambs opened steady, but closed dull and 15c cwt lower. Sheep sold at $3@$4.50 cwt for poor to prime; culls at $2.50@$2.75; lambs at $4.25@$5.75 for common to choice; culls at $3.25@$4; sheep and lambs at $3.25@$4.37½. SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—209 State lambs, 75 lb average, at $5.75 100 lb; 184 do, 72 lb, at $5.50; 73 do, 75 lb, at $5.37½; 83 do, 70 lb, at $5.25; 273 do, 63 lb, at $5.12½; 208 do, 68 lb, at $5.12½; 478 do, 68 lb, at $5; 260 West Virginia do, 67 lb, at $5.20; 267 do, 65 lb, at $5.20; 267 do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 28 State sheep, 101 lb, at $3.75; 8 do, 82 lb, at $3.50; 26 do, 80 lb, at $3.50; 8 do, 104 lb, at $3.25; 11 do, 103 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—113 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.37½; 165 do, 61 lb, at $5; 219 do, 67 lb, at $5; 161 do, (culls,) 58 lb, at $4; 46 do, 55 lb, at $4.50; 30 State sheep, 53 lb, at $4; 15 do, 102 lb, at $3.75; 4 do, 105 lb, at $3.25; 264 Ohio do, 70 lb, at $3.30; 7 Virginia do, 84 lb, at $3; 84 do, 72 lb, at $2.75; 23 do, 84 lb, at $2.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—14 Kentucky sheep, 111 lb, at $4.50; 182 do, 99 lb, at $4.12½; 212 do, 97 lb, at $4; 205 culls, 75 lb, at $3; 227 Kentucky sheep and lambs, 68 lb, at $4.25; 10 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $5. J. F. PIDCOCK—231 State lambs, 70 lb, at $5.50; 208 do, 66 lb, at $5.25; 80 Pennsylvania do, 67 lb, at $5.25; 229 Pennsylvania sheep and lambs, 79 lb, at $4.37½; 19 Pennsylvania sheep, 105 lb, at $3.15. NEWTON & GILLETT—268 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.25; 83 do, 68 lb, at $5.20; 19 State sheep, 98 lb, at $3.75; 11 do, 93 lb, at $3.50; 9 do, 86 lb, at $3; 22 do, 83 lb, at $2.50. R. HIPPLE—361 Pennsylvania lambs, 73 lb, at $5; 120 do, 56 lb, at $4.25. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—177 Pennsylvania lambs, 65 lb, at $5.25; 186 West Virginia do, 55 lb, at $5; 67 West Virginia sheep and lambs, 67 lb, at $3.25; 62 Pennsylvania do, 91 lb, at $3.25; 12 Pennsylvania sheep, 92 lb, at $3. P. S. KASE—207 Pennsylvania lambs, 67 lb, at $5; 14 Pennsylvania sheep, 84 lb, at $3.75. S. SANDERS—82 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.20; 140 Pennsylvania do, 63 lb, at $5.20; 2 Pennsylvania sheep, 90 lb, at $3.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—220 Northern Canada lambs, 76 lb, at $5.50; 274 State do, 68 lb, at $5; 98 do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 408 Pennsylvania do, 64 lb, at $5; 106 do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 166 Western do, 68 lb, at $5.25; 101 do, 66 lb, at $4.75; 42 Western sheep, 92 lb, at $4.50; 14 State do, 91 lb, at $4.50; 173 Kentucky do, 90 lb, at $3.25. HUME & MULLEN—225 Western lambs, 69 lb, at $5.25; 240 do, 64 lb, at $5; 92 State do, 63 lb, at $5.25; 36 do, 68 lb, at $5; 431 do, 61 lb, at $4.75; 32 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 289 Pennsylvania do, 63 lb, at $4.75; 159 State sheep, 84 lb, at $3.50; 7 do, 103 lb, at $3.25; 22 do, 94 lb, at $2.50. D. HARRINGTON—418 Canada lambs, 78 lb, at $5.62½; 232 State do, 73 lb, at $5.50; 205 do, 65 lb, at $5; 214 do, 59 lb, at $4.70; 140 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 483 Michigan do, 67 lb, at $5.12½; 235 Western do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 252 do, 58 lb, at $4.25; 197 Kentucky sheep, 93 lb, at $3.25; 200 Western do, 93 lb, at $4; 42 State do, 104 lb, at $4; 35 do, 83 lb, at $3.25; 23 do, 81 lb, at $3; 19 State sheep and lambs, 57 lb, at $3.50. G. DILLENBACK—200 Canada lambs, 76 lb, at $5.50; 155 State do, 71 lb, at $5.50; 220 Michigan do, 68 lb, at $5; 160 Western sheep, 92 lb, at $4. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—149 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.37½.

VEALS AND CALVES—Included in the receipts were 282 consigned direct to butchers. Market firm for veals; grassers and fed calves dull and ¼@½c lb lower. Grassers sold at $2@$3 cwt; fed calves at $3@$4; common to choice veals at $5@$8.50. SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—20 veals, 145 lb average, at $8.50 100 lb; 13 do, 130 lb, at $8; 8 fed calves, 259 lb, at $4.25; 20 do, 330 lb, at $3.25; 29 do, 270 lb, at $3; 14 do, 305 lb, at $2.87½; 16 grassers, 217 lb, at $2.15; 23 do, 224 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 veals, 148 lb, at $8; 17 do, 151 lb, at $7.50; 4 do, 110 lb, at $7; 6 fed calves, 187 lb, at $4; 6 do, 238 lb, at $3.25; 2 yearlings, 420 lb, at $2; 126 grassers, 203 lb, at $2.75. G. DILLENBACK—7 veals, 171 lb, at $8; 10 do, 149 lb, at $7.50; 6 do, 125 lb, at $5.50; 6 do, 185 lb, at $5; 11 fed calves, 177 lb, at $3.25; 35 grassers, 205 lb, at $2.85; 31 do, 282 lb, at $2.75; 46 do, 192 lb, at $2.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—7 veals, 130 lb, at $8; 2 do, 117 lb, at $4.50; 10 fed calves, 314 lb, at $3.50. J. P. NELSON—43 grassers, 185 lb, at $2.75; 9 veals, 120 to 164 lb, at $5@$8. S. JUDD & CO.—24 veals, 143 lb, at $8; 14 do, 128 lb, at $7.75; 3 do, 130 lb, at $7; 3 do, 150 lb, at $6; 3 do, 127 lb, at $5; 2 do, 155 lb, at $4. J. F. PIDCOCK—4 veals, 105 to 150 lb, at $5.50@$8; 10 grassers, 280 to 305 lb, at $2.75@$3; 8 do, 260 lb, at $2.50; 10 do, 235 lb, at $2.37½. NEWTON & GILLETT—9 veals, 142 lb, at $8; 2 grassers, 360 lb, at $3.25; 48 do, 209 lb, at $2.75; 7 do, 150 to 400 lb, at $2@$2.50. M. COLLINS—2 veals, 120 lb, at $8; 11 do, 103 lb, at $6.50; 40 grassers, 168 lb, at $2.25; 34 do, 249 lb, at $2.25; 6 fed calves, 205 lb, at $4. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—3 veals, 127 lb, at $5; 3 do, 117 lb, at $7; 2 grassers, 205 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—14 grassers, 228 lb, at $2.75.

MILCH COWS—No trading, but market quoted steady at $25@50 per head for inferior to choice cows.

HOGS—The arrivals were 56 cars: 17 cars at Jersey City, 2 cars at Sixtieth Street, and 37 cars at Fortieth Street; 3 cars for sale. Market steady at $6.75@$7.50 per cwt. SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—19 State hogs, 150 lb average, at $7.40 100 lb; 56 do, 177 lb, at $7.30; 16 do, 227 lb, at $7.25; 5 do, 238 lb, at $7; 1 do, 340 lb, at $6.75; 4 stags, 477 lb, at $5.50; 9 do, 375 lb, at $5. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—12 State hogs, 195 lb, at $7.30; 4 do, 297 lb, at $5.50. M. COLLINS—22 State hogs, 204 lb, at $7.25; 3 do, 340 lb, at $5.50; 1 stag, 500 lb, at 3.50. J. F. PIDCOCK—46 State hogs, 204 lb, at $7.25. HUME & MULLEN—6 State hogs, 147 lb, at $7; 98 do, 219 lb, at $7.25; 4 do, 325 lb, at $6; 3 stags, 360 lb, at 4.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—94 State hogs, 184 lb, at $7.30. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—9 State hogs, 176 lb, at $7.30.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,240 head; total for week thus far, 7,360 head; for same time last week, 6,460 head; consigned through, 3,160 head; to New-York, 4,350 head; on sale, 4,200 head; market opened steady for fair to good stock; common a shade lower; closed steady for best grades; slow for common; good to extra steers, 1,400@1,500 lb, $4.75@$5.25; medium to good steers, $4.50@$4.70; light to fair, $3.85@$4.40; common branded Westerns, $3.15@$3.60; fair heifers, $3.50@$3.80; common to fair, $2.75@$3.40; mixed cows and heifers, $2.50@$3; extra fat cows, $3.25; old cows, $1.75@$2.25; stockers and feeders slow; $2.20@$3 for stockers; feeders, $3.25@$3.50; fresh cows firm at $25@$55; late springers not wanted. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 13,600 head; total for week thus far, 29,850 head; for same time last week, 26,400 head; consigned through, 16,350 head; to New-York, 8,400 head; on sale, 13,500 head; market opened lower; closed weak and lower, with a number of common unsold; Yorkers, good to choice corn-fed, $6.85@$6.95; grassers, $6.70@$6.80; mixed packers, $6.90@$7; choice heavy, $6.90@$7.05; common to fair, $6.50@$6.80; pigs, $6.40@$6.55; roughs, $5.50@$6.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,600 head; total for week thus far, 15,600 head; for same time last week, 10,800 head; consigned through, 3,600 head; to New-York, 4,100 head; on sale, 12,000 head; market opened steady for good sheep, but fully 25c lower for lambs; closed weak for lambs and steady for sheep; fair to good sheep, $3.25@$3.85; extra, $4; culls and common, $2@$3; fair to good lambs, $4.25@$4.75; choice, $4.90@$5; Canada lambs, $4.90@$5.15.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 106 cars; demand good; market active and 10@15c higher; prime, $4.90@$5.25; good, $4.50@$4.75; good butchers, $3.85@$4.25; rough fat, $3.35@$3.50; fair light steers, $2.85@$3.10; good fat cows and heifers, $2.85@$3.40; bulls and stags, $1.85@$3.10; bologna cows, $5@$12; fresh cows and springers, $20@$45. Hogs—Receipts, 15 loads; demand fair and market active and steady at opening, but closed dull and lower; prime Philadelphias, $7.20@$7.25; best mixed, $7.15@$7.20; best heavy Yorkers, $7.15@$7.20; best light Yorkers, $7.10@$7.20; grassers, $6.75@$7; common to best pigs, $5@$6.50; roughs, $5@$6.25. Sheep—Receipts, 21 cars; demand light and market dull and lower; extra, $3.50@$3.75; good, $3@$3.40; fair, $2.25@$2.75; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $2@$3.60; Spring lambs, $2.50@$5; veal calves, $5.50@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, 3@4c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head; market strong on Texans, slow on natives. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; market steady; butchers', $6.60@$6.85; mixed, $6@$6.65; light, $6.40@$6.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; lower.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,000 head; steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; weak and 10@15c lower; heavy, $6.05@$6.60; common to choice mixed, $6.10@$6.65; choice assorted, $6.60@$6.70; light, $6.20@$6.60; pigs, $5.90@$6.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Moderate Demand for Pork and Bacon—Little Call for Beef.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—3:45 P. M.—Beef in poor demand; extra India mess firm at 101s 3d; prime mess firm at 90s. Pork in moderate demand. Hams in poor demand. Bacon in moderate demand. Cheese in fair demand; American finest white and colored firm at 51s. Tallow, spirits of turpentine, and resin moderate demand. Lard—Spot in fair demand; futures in no demand; prime Western, spot, steady at 49s. Wheat and flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western, spot, easy at 4s ½d; October easy at 4s; November easy at 4s ½d; December easy at 4s 1¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in poor demand. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 46,200 quarters; from Pacific ports, 6,000 quarters; from other sources, 45,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 17,200 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 33-64@4 34-64d; October and November delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d; November and December delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d; December and January delivery, 4 33-64@4 34-64d; January and February delivery, 4 35-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 37-64@4 38-64d; March and April delivery, 4 39-64@4 40-64d; April and May delivery, 4 41-64@4 42-64d; May and June delivery, 4 44-64d, value.

LONDON, Oct. 9—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 41s 3d ℔ quarter. Cocoanut Oil—Ceylon, 27s 6d ℔ cwt. Beet Sugar—October, 13s 6¾d; March, 13s 9¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—American live cattle, sinking the offal, 5⅜d ℔ lb.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, short sight, gold, 10¾ premium; on London, 20¾ premium. Sugar quiet.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Flour very quiet, in sympathy with wheat; demand confined to the wants of the jobbing trade; patents, $3.10@$3.25; extra fancy, $2.75@$2.85; fancy, $2.50@$2.60; choice, $2.15@$2.25; family, $2@$2.10; rye flour, $3.10@$3.25; receipts, 5,550 bbls; shipments, 5,959 bbls. Bran firm and higher, 60c paid, east track; offerings were large, but readily taken; sales, country points, 4 cars bulk at 52½c; 1 car do, at 53c; 2 cars sacked at 56c. Wheat lower; receipts, 89,404 bushels; shipments, 4,497 bushels; October, 61⅜@61½c; November, 62⅛c; December, 64⅛c; May, 72⅜c. Corn dull and unchanged: receipts, 165,900 bushels; shipments, 49,379 bushels; October, 35⅜c; December, 34⅜c; year, 34½c; May, 38¼c. Oats firm; receipts, 78,700 bushels; shipments, 13,018 bushels; October, 27⅜c; May, 31⅞c. Pork—Standard mess selling at $18.25@$18.50; on orders, $18.75. Lard—Prime steam, 9⅛c nominal. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 7c; longs and clear ribs, 9⅛c; shorts, 10c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7¾c; longs, 11@11⅛c; clear ribs, 11⅛c; shorts, 11¼@11⅜c. High wines steady at $1.12. Wool—Market continues quiet; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 16@16½c; medium clothing, 15½@16c; light, fine, 12@13c; heavy, 10@11c; Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 14@14½c; coarse, 12@13c; light, fine, 11@12c; heavy, 9@10c; Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Medium, 15@15½c; coarse, 13@14c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Spring wheat quiet; firm; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 70c; 3,000 bushels do, new, 68¾@69c; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 70c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 68¾c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67¼c. Winter wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 1 white, 68c. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 yellow, 44@44¼c; No. 2, 43¾@44c, store; No. 2 yellow, track, 44¼c. Oats unsettled; fair demand; sales, 7 cars No. 2 white, 35c; 4 cars do, 35¼@35½c; 1 car No. 3 white, 34¼c; 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 32¾c; No. 2 white, 34¾c; No. 3 white, 33¾c asked, store. Barley in good demand; firm; Western No. 1, 66@67c; No. 2, 60@62c; lower grades, 48@58c; State, 68@70c. Rye dull; No. 2, 54c. Flour in fair request; steady; best Spring, $4.15@$4.25; Winter straight, $3.30@$3.40. Rye flour, $3@$3.30. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Canal freights higher; wheat, 4¼c; corn, 3¾c; oats, 3c; seed, 4¼c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 373,000 bushels; corn, 343,000 bushels; barley, 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 637,000 bushels; corn, 92,000 bushels; barley, 19,600 bushels. Rail—Flour, 67,000 bbls; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 103,000 bushels; seed, 16,800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Flour—Spring patent, $4@$4.25; fancy at $3@$3.40, and family at $2.75@$3. Wheat—The receipts are larger to-day; No. 2 red, 64c. Corn—Market easy; demand light; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats—Market is steady, with tendency to advance; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye—The demand is light; market is steady; 200 bushels samples, 44c. Bacon steady; shoulders at 8½c, short rib sides at 10¼c, short clear sides at 11⅜c; all loose. Whisky—Market remains steady; sales of distillers' goods, on a basis of $1.12, were 858 bbls.

PEORIA, Oct. 9.—Corn active; steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c; receipts, 50,050 bushels; shipments, 2,600 bushels. Oats active; irregular; No. 2 white, 28¾@28⅞c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; receipts, 115,400 bushels; shipments, 78,100 bushels. Rye scarce; nominal; new No. 2, 47@48c; receipts, none; shipments, none. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines; receipts, 65 bbls; shipments, 595 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—Oil opened 69¾; highest, 70⅛; lowest, 69¾; closed, 70.

Excursions.

COOK'S TOURS

CALIFORNIA.

Three special parties will leave New-York on Oct. 23, Oct. 30, and Nov. 20, respectively, for the principal resorts of California. The first party spending ONE WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WORLD'S FAIR.

INTENDING TRAVELERS TO CHICAGO ARE INVITED TO CALL UPON US FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CHICAGO AND HOW TO GET THERE.

Tickets at existing rates on sale over the following trunk lines:

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
Erie Lines.
Lehigh Valley R. R.
New-York Central and Hudson River R. R.
Pennsylvania R. R.

Also sleeping-car accommodations. We have every facility for all classes of travelers.

SELECT PARTIES TO CHICAGO BI-WEEKLY,

including all necessary traveling expenses, visiting WASHINGTON, NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, MONTREAL, the ST. LAWRENCE, BOSTON, &c.

On Nov. 9 a select party, under personal escort, will leave San Francisco for the

GRAND TOUR of the WORLD.

A few members can still be received.
Programmes and full information free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

VALKYRIE—VIGILANT.

THE FLEET OF THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY WILL LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., N. R., 9:15 A. M., PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. 9:30 A. M., to accompany the Racing Yachts.

FARE, $1.00.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT PIER NO. 1 N. R.
Music and Refreshments on board.

Ample room will be given all passengers, as each boat will be restricted to one-half its licensed carrying capacity.

EXTRA BOATS

will leave
PIER NO. 1 N. R., 12:30 P. M. to view the finish of the Race.
FARE, $1.00.

The Cape May and Delaware Bay Navigation Co.'s Seagoing Iron Steamboat

REPUBLIC

Will leave Stonington Line Pier, new No. 36 N. R., (one block above Canal St.,) at 9:30 A. M. each day for the

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

The "Republic" is celebrated for speed and stanchness and has demonstrated the fact that she is one of the fastest steamboats afloat, as acknowledged by the press and the public.

The number of passengers is strictly limited. Club members and friends will find the accommodations and service all that can be desired, with best catering at club prices, abundant deck room, and a view of the races from start to finish.

Tickets for All Remaining Races,

TWO DOLLARS.

On sale at office of steamer, 849 Broadway; Tyson's ticket offices at hotels, McBride's, 71 Broadway; Miller's, Equitable Building, and Jonas's Astor House news stand.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

Steamship Olivette,

2,000 TONS,

of the Plant Steamship Line between Tampa, Key West, and Havana, will follow the contesting yachts on the appointed days.

Limited to one-half her capacity.

First-class restaurant.
One hundred steam-heated staterooms.

FARE. $5.00 each day.

Leave from White Star Pier, foot of Christopher Street, North River, at 9:30 A. M., sharp.

TICKETS FOR SALE by Tyson & Co., at principal hotels, Marine Journal office, 24 State St., and J. D. HASHAGEN, Eastern Agent, 261 Broadway.

TICKETS FOR SALE ON PIER.

Mr. H. B. PLANT,
Capt. S. SAMUELS, } Managers.
Capt. GEO. L. NORTON,

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

Will send their fine ocean steamship

"ROANOKE."

to accompany the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., promptly at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 11, the last and only race the Roanoke will attend.

The ROANOKE is

of 2,500 tons burden, having exceptional passenger accommodations.

The number of passengers will be limited to 500, (one-fourth the ship's capacity.)

Tickets, $5 each, on sale at principal office, Pier 26 N. R.; Tyson's, 5th Av., Windsor Hotel, &c.; Surbrug, 159 Fulton St.; Jackson & McDonnell, 11 Broadway.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

The International Yacht Race.

THE STEAMER

MONMOUTH

OF THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE

Will accompany the Yachts each day of the races LEAVING PIER 8 N. R. AT 9:30 A. M.

FARE $2.00.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St., N. R., and at No. 849 Broadway.

NUMBER LIMITED.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

The mammoth three-decked steamer WM. C. EGERTON will accompany the yachts over their course.

Refreshments on board. Vessel steam heated.

LICENSED CAPACITY OF BOAT 2,200.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 800.

Price, $2.00 Each Day.

Boat leaves Pier 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., promptly at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS FOR SALE, 71 and 120 Broadway, Brentano's, all principal hotels, AND ON THE DOCK THE MORNING OF THE RACE.

AMERICA CUP YACHT RACES.

The well-known seagoing steamers

General Slocum and Grand Republic

of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's Rockaway fleet will accompany the yachts each day over the entire course. Ticket sales will be limited to one-half the capacity of steamers, and are now on sale at Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., and Chandler's, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and on steamer Grand Republic, foot of West 22d St., New-York, also at landings on race days; refreshments. Steamer General Slocum will leave foot of West 22d St. at 9 o'clock, and Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, at 9:30; Grand Republic will leave Battery landing, exclusively, 9:30; refreshments.

FARE $1.00.

VIGILANT AND VALKYRIE RACE.

The well-known and comfortable ocean steamship

NEW-ORLEANS,

Capt. John Betts,

of the Cromwell Line, will leave Pier 9 North River, foot of Rector St., at 9 A. M., and accompany the yachts on each day of the race.

The number of passengers will be limited to 400. A stewardess will be on board for the benefit of the ladies and families. TICKETS, $5 EACH TRIP. THIS WILL INCLUDE A SUBSTANTIAL LUNCH. OLD GUARD BAND ON BOARD.

For sale at company's office, Pier 9 North River, E. S. Allen, General Agent; also at Tyson's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hoffman House, Windsor Hotel, Jonas's news stand, Astor House, McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway, and Hotel Vendome.

FARE REDUCED TO $1.

The YACHT RACE.

Take the stanch and commodious iron steamer "CITY OF LAWRENCE," which leaves the Norwich Line Pier, 40 (old number) North River, one block above Desbrosses Street Ferry, about 9 A. M. each day. Refreshments and good music on board.

FARE FOR EACH DAY, $1. Staterooms extra.

CUP RACES.

PAVONIA YACHT CLUB.

IRON STEAMER CYNUS

LEAVES VESEY ST. PIER 9 A. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

For sale at landing and L. Mittelsdorf, Chairman Regatta Committee, 258 Fulton St.

WEST POINT, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier..........9:00 "

Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
Last excursion Friday, Oct. 13.

Excursions.

HALF-RATE EXCURSIONS

BY

NEW-YORK CENTRAL

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12, MONDAY, Oct. 16,
TUESDAY, Oct. 24.

ONLY $20.00 ROUND TRIP.

Special trains, composed of the latest and best vestibuled New-York Central Day Coaches, will leave Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M., 138th St. Station 9:30 A. M., and run through without change. Only one night on train. An experienced tourist agent will accompany each train.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE COMFORT OF LADIES AND CHILDREN.

These excursions afford a daylight ride along the historic Hudson River and through the lovely Mohawk Valley.

Excursions of Oct. 7 and 12, via NIAGARA FALLS.

Tickets on sale at all offices of the New-York Central.

FOR THE YACHT RACES.

STEAMER MOUNT HOPE

of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Co.

FARE $2.00. THIRD RACE OCT. 11.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Mount Hope has on every race day been the flagship for the start, held the leading position in close proximity to the yachts throughout the races, at the lightship for the finish, and with the leader home after the races. Arrived Pier 28, Monday, 4:45 P. M. She has not yet been sold to more than one-half of her allowed capacity.

LEAVES PIER 28 N. R., foot of Murray St., (Fall River Line wharf,) at 9:30 A. M. The MOUNT HOPE is a VERY FAST and FIRST-CLASS SEAGOING iron steamboat. She has three decks, and is peculiarly adapted to this service. Main deck and all saloons heated by steam. Tickets at wharf office. Fine orchestra and first-class refreshments on board.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAGUE Club of New-York, their families and friends, the steamer Richard Peck will accompany the yachts in all the races for the America's Cup. Tickets will be sold to members only, can be secured at the clubhouse up to the morning of each race. After that at the pier, foot of Peck Slip, E. R. Boat leaves at 9:30 A. M., sharp.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; That the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and there, after having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the said board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, from the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said watershed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark of precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.
Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.
MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—LEON ABBETT, plaintiff, against EDWIN H. PRICE, defendant.—Summons:—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1893.

LEON ABBETT, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Edwin H. Price: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 26th day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City and County, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, September 25, 1893.

LEON ABBETT, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 229 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CANAL STREET BANK.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the court receiver of the property and assets of the Canal Street Bank, in the City of New-York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require: 1. All persons indebted to such corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 415 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such corporation, and to pay the same to me on or before the 2d day of November, 1893. 2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before November 2d, 1893, at the place aforesaid. 3. All creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands against said corporation to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893. 4. All and each person holding or possessing any contract or existing concern to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893.

ANTONIO RASINES, Receiver,
415 Broadway, New-York City.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY I. NICHOLAS, John S. Nicholas, Marcus Mayer, and Walter C. Taylor, individually and as copartners composing the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co., and lately doing business in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Harry I. Nicholas, John S. Nicholas, Marcus Mayer, and Walter C. Taylor, individually and as copartners under the firm name of H. I. Nicholas & Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 1, 1893.

WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
Assignee.
WILLIAM J. CURTIS, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Louis J. Diable, Wolf Blum, and Moses Loeb, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of L. J. Diable & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said L. J. Diable & Co., for the benefit of their creditors at his place of transacting business, Number 206 Broadway, Room 32, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 19th, 1893.

WM. GROSSMAN, Assignee.
LOUIS J. VORHAUS, Attorney for Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. FOSTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transaction of business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1893.

SCOTT FOSTER, Executor.
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York.
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 9, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is quiet and steady at 18¼@18⅜c for No. 7....Sales, 500 bags Santos No. 5, to arrive, at 18⅜c....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 11,000 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 10@20 points decline, as following Europe. Havre was quiet at ½f advance to ½f decline. Hamburg was steady at ¼ pfennig decline. October deliveries stood at the close at 16.95@17.05c, (selling at 17.05@17.10 for 500 bags,) November at 16.45@16.50c, (selling at 16.45@16.50c for 500 bags,) December at 16@16.10c, (selling at 16@16.10c for 6,250 bags,) January at 15.70@15.80c, (selling at 15.75@15.80c for 500 bags,) February at 15.50@15.60c, March at 15.35@15.45c, (selling at 15.35@15.45c for 1,500 bags,) April at 15.20@15.30, May at 15.05@15.15, (selling at 15.10 for 500 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 98,5[illegible] bags, and at the other distributing ports, 20,538 bags....Warehouse deliveries here last week 37,836 bags.

COTTON—Futures opened irregular and closed steady at a decline of 10@13 points, on increased receipts and a general desire to realize....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 132,200 bales....October deliveries stood here at the close at 8.05@8.07c, November at 8.12@8.13c, (selling at 8.11@8.26c for 12,500 bales,) December at 8.24@8.25c, (selling at 8.22@8.36c for 19,800 bales,) January at 8.34@8.35c, (selling at 8.33@8.46c for 74,100 bales,) February at 8.44@8.45c; (selling at 8.44@8.55c for 7,100 bales,) March at 8.53c, (selling at 8.53@8.63c for 13,900 bales,) April at 8.61@8.62c, (selling at 8.61@8.69 for 1,000 bales,) May at 8.70c, (selling at 8.75@8.79c for 3,800 bales,) and June at 8.77@8.79c. And for prompt delivery, 134 bales sold to spinners at easy prices....Middling, 8⅜@8⅝c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under....Port receipts to-day, 52,480 bales, against 50,138 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 90,015 bales, against 77,088 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The business continues small, and prices show weakness, as following wheat....Sales were about 10,100 pks, including 800 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50@$3.80, 1,300 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.25@$3.35, Winter wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.25, Spring wheat straights at $3.75@$4, 7,300 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.10@$4.40, and fancy up to $4.60; City Mills at $3.90 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.35@$4.60, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.75, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.35@$2.50, fine at $2@$2.20, supers at $2.30@$2.40, 600 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.75@$2.90....Arrivals here since our last, 18,269 bbls and 24,878 sacks, and export clearances hence, 2,890 bbls and 8,482 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 15,506 bbls and sacks. ....And of RYE FLOUR, 600 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine at $2.85@$3.20, mainly at $3@$3.10, and fancy at $3.25....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 93c; fine yellow FEED at firm prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 80@85c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.15....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.30 per 100 lb....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $3@$3.10....BARLEY dull; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT.—Spot was more active on export account, but otherwise quiet, with prices ⅜@½c lower....Sales, 107,000 bushels, of which 98,000 bushels to shippers, including 50,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 5c under December, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 1½c over December, delivered, and 32,000 bushels choice No. 2 red at 2c under December, delivered. Millers bought 8,000 bushels choice No. 2 red at 70½c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 red at 67¾c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69¾c, store; do, next week, at 70½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 72¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 68¾c....The clearances hence since our last were nil, and from the Atlantic ports 28,611 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 837,475 bushels, and in the interior 1,078,426 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 896,338 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse here increased for the week 295,434 bushels, or to 15,100,4[illegible] bushels, (10,626,716 bushels contract red and 2,764,817 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 420,800 bushels afloat....Options declined ⅜@½c on selling for foreign account, with increased stocks, heavy receipts at the West, easier cables, and local realizing, and a moderate trade, owing to the closing of Chicago markets for the day....Future sales were 910,000 bushels, with October closing at 69¾c; 20,000 bushels November at 71⅛c, closing at 71⅛c; 570,000 bushels December at 72 11-16@73¼c, closing at 72¾c; 320,000 bushels May at 79⅞@80⅜, closing at 79⅞c.

CORN—Spot was ¼c lower and in good export demand....Sales, 134,000 bushels, of which 112,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, at 47¼c, delivered; 80,000 bushels do at 47½@47¾c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels do at 48½c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 6,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¼c, elevator; 16,000 bushels do at 47½@47¾c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 49c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 109,900 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 139,312 bushels, with, in the interior, 266,975 bushels....The clearances hence were 7,777 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 18,110 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 91,573 bushels, or to 205,823 bushels, (90,925 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....Options opened weak and declined ⅜@½c on an increase of 304,000 bushels on passage, easier cables, foreign selling, increased stocks, and local realizing, closing weak and quiet....The sales of options were 515,000 bushels, including 60,000 bushels October at 47⅛@47¼c, closing at 47⅛c; 30,000 bushels November at 47¼@47⅜c, closing at 47¼c; 235,000 bushels December at 47½@47⅝c, closing at 47½c; 190,000 bushels May at 49@49¼c, closing at 49¼c.

OATS.—Spot were in moderate jobbing demand and ¼c lower....Sales, 94,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35¾@36c for 26,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 36½c; No. 3 do at 35½c; No. 2 mixed at 33¾@34c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 33c; rejected white at 34c; rejected mixed at 32½c; No. 2 Chicago at 34¾@34⅞c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed at 34@35c for 2,000 bushels; track white at 36@39c for 20,000 bushels....Options were dull and ⅛@⅜c lower, on increased stocks, and on realizing, closing steady....Sales of options, 180,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels October at 33⅝@33¾c, closing at 33¾c; 40,000 bushels November at 33½@33¾c, closing at 33⅝c; 60,000 bushels December at 34@34 1-16, closing at 34c; 15,000 bushels May at 36⅝@36¾c, closing at 36¾c; No. 2 white, October, at 35¾c, closing at 35¾c; 40,000 bushels November at 36c....The receipts here to-day were 253,500 bushels; exports, 187 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse here increased 691,386 bushels, or to 1,006,233 bushels, (324,105 bushels No. 2 white and 143,379 bushels No. 2 oats.)

METALS—Tin weak; spot quoted at 20.60c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead steady at 3.60c. ....Spelter steady at 3.70c.

OILS—For cottonseed there is an easier market. Prime old yellow is offered at 38½c, as against 40c through last week, and yet it is impossible to find buyers. The South, at least some sections, offers to sell at a decline of 1c, but finds lighter attention from the West. The mills now are working more generally in turning out oil, as they are getting freer quantities of seed. There is not enough old crude in stock here for market prices. Samples of small lots of new crude are on offer, but no price as yet arranged upon them.

PROVISIONS—There was no Chicago market to-day, and here trading was unimportant, while prices showed hardly important change from Saturday....Exports from the Atlantic ports the past week were 4,466 bbls pork, 5,635,840 lb lard, 9,807,800 lb bacon....PORK is without business of moment, while prices were held steadily; quoted at $19.50 for mess, $18.50@$20.50 for short clear, and $20 for family mess....DRESSED HOGS are offered at easier prices, with freer supplies; quoted at 9⅛@9¼c for 160 lb average, 8⅝c for 200 lb, 9c for 180 lb, 9⅜@9¼c for 140 lb, 9⅜c for 120 lb, and 9⅜c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were 43,000 head. ....CUTMEATS are offered at steady prices, with moderate demands; sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies at 13¼c for 10 to 11 lb average and 12¾@13c for 12 lb average; pickled bellies, 10 to 12 lb average, 12¾@13¼c; 10½@11c for hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was quiet, on light offerings; extra India mess, in tierces, at $21@$23....BEEF HAMS were held firmly, on light demand, with, at the West, $14.75@$15 quoted, while here $16@$16.50 was quoted....LARD—Western Steam—Trading was very slack here to-day, with absence of Chicago advices. Prices showed little change and were held steadily. Sale of 100 tcs cash at $10.25. City steam is at $9.25 bid, with some export lots held at $9.50@$9.75; sales of 60 tcs at $9.25. Options—No sales. October closed at $10.15 nominal, November closed at $9.60 nominal, January closed at $8.80 nominal. Refined is dull and unchanged; Continent, $10.50; South America, $10.75; compound lard at $8.25@$8.37½....TALLOW is scarce and stronger; sale of 50 hhds city on Saturday at 5⅛c, closing at 5⅛c bid....STEARINE—Lard stearine is dull and nominal, with 11½c asked for city. Oleo stearine is neglected and nominal; bidding is not better than 11½c, while 12c is asked.

BUTTER—There is no material change in prices, the tone being steady throughout, while June, 21@26c; State creamery, 29@30c for extra creamery, 30c; do, poor to prime, 20@28c; do, June, 21@26c; State creamery, 29@30c for extra tubs and 29c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 27c; do, poor to prime, 21@25c; imitation creamery, 18@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c.

CHEESE—A moderate, steady inquiry for the desirable stock, with prices held firmly. Full cream State is within the range of 8¾@11¼c, with fancy at 10¾@11¼c and 10¼@11½c for small sizes; part skims at 3½@9c; full skims at 2@3c.

EGGS—Choice lots are moderate in the receipts and hold steady, with a fair sale. State and Pennsylvania, 24@24½c; Western, 22@23c; icehouse, 18@20c; Western seconds, per case, $4@$4.75.

SUGAR—The market is firm and the demand is increasing. Sales, 130 hhds muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¼c, and 1,600 bags centrifugals, 96 degrees test, at 3⅞c....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, at 3⅞c....Refined fairly active at steady prices....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5¼c; standard A, 5 3-16@5¼c; off A, 4 3-16@5¼c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights are about steady and quiet. Engagements to London, 72,000 bushels grain hence at 2¾d and 5,000 pails lard at 20s. Chartering moderate at unchanged rates, except for cotton freights from the South, which are a shade firmer. Charters: A British steamer, with cotton from Savannah to Liverpool or Bremen at 36s; a British steamer, with general cargo from Montreal to the River Clyde at a lump sum; a Norwegian ship, (p. t. a.,) with barrel petroleum hence to Gothenburg at 2s 1½d—chartered abroad; an Italian bark, with 8,500 bbls petroleum from Philadelphia to Cork at 2s 4½d; a British ship, (to arrive,) with 7,000 bbls petroleum from Philadelphia to Havre or Dunkirk at 2s 3d; a British ship, with lumber from Pascagoula to Rio de Janeiro at $14; a Russian bark, with lumber from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres at $12.50; a British bark, with deals from St. John, N. B., to east coast Ireland or Bristol Channel at 40s; a Norwegian bark, with lumber from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres at $12.50—option of Rosario at $2 extra; a schooner, with lumber from a Gulf port to Caibarien at $7 Spanish gold, free lighterage, December; a schooner, with coal from Newport News to Key West at $1.60; a schooner, with coal from Philadelphia to Mobile at $1.25 and back to New-York with lumber at $6; a schooner, with sawn ties from Georgetown, S. C., to Newtown Creek at $4.25; a schooner, with coal from Hoboken to Eastport at 80c; two schooners, with coal from Hoboken to St. John, N. B., at 85c; a schooner, with coal from Hoboken to Salem at 80c.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 12,771 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 20,485 bales; coastwise, 8,272 bales; sales, 416 bales; spinners, 61 bales; stock, 106,290 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 9,514 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,259 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 81,023 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8¼c; middling, 8c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7⅜c; net receipts, 12,252 bales; gross, 13,061 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,450 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 105,312 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits turpentine dull and easy at 28½@28¾c. Resin quiet and steady at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 9.—Resin firm; strained, 80c; good strained, 85c. Spirits of turpentine firm at 24½c bid. Tar firm at $1.15. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c. Resin firm; good strained, 90c.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c. Resin firm at 90c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 8 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 11 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 P. M. for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Hogarth.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 4 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 4:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island, Haiti, (except Jeremie,) and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 1 P. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship P. Caland, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per P. Caland";) at 1 P. M. for Havana, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 P. M. for Inagua, Cape Haiti, and Port de Paix, per steamship El Callao; at *3 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 5 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary at 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 4:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Lucania";) at 5:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Arizona";) at 6 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 6:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam";) at 9:30 A. M. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Strabo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Strabo";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship George W. Clyde; at *3 P. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Storm King, via Cape Town; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *14 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS.

BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2.25; WORCESTER, $2.25. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M.; Worcester, except Sunday, 8 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE.
ALL FARES REDUCED.

Inside route to BOSTON, $3.00; PROVIDENCE, $2.25, and the EAST. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite Inside Route. Fares Reduced. To New-London, $1.00; Norwich, $1.25; Worcester, $2.00; Boston, $3.00. Corresponding reduction to all points east. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., connecting with vestibuled express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Worcester 7:55 and Boston 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Day Line Steamers.
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
Last trip from New-York Friday, Oct. 13.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leave Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45.
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.
Last trip of the season THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M. 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00, P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS
TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M., Malone 8:30 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; except Sunday for Clayton, (Thousand Islands.)
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M.; due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45, P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 261, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES, SPECIAL COACH EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR. TICKETS GOOD 10 DAYS, $17.00. OCT. 12, 16, AND 24. EXCURSION TICKETS, $28.00, GOOD UNTIL NOV. 15.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 11:15 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, AT $17.00; WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, AND THURSDAY, OCT. 19, AT $15.00; SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:30 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:25 A. M. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. R. stations, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, and Oswego.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Sullivan Co. Express for Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and the West.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 A.M.	Springfield and Worcester.	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.	**New-London & Providence.	3:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.	New-London and Providence.	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.	Springfield and Worcester.	5:30 P.M.
12:00 M.	‡Springfield and Worcester.	5:40 P.M.
12:03 P.M.	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.	6:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	New-London and Providence.	7:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	†New-London and Providence.	7:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	*Willimantic and N.Y.& N.E.	‡8:40 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	*Springfield and Worcester.	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	*New-London & Providence.	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	*Springfield and Worcester.	6:15 A.M.
12:00 P.M.	*New-London & Providence.	7:00 A.M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

$21 Excursions World's Fair $21.
For Manhattan Day, including three days hotel, with board. H. Gaze & Sons, 113 B'way, N. Y., (est. 1844,) Official ticket agents for chief trunk lines.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,

In Effect Sept. 11, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:00 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE, daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited," week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited," daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon, Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 120 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 26, 1893.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:20 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 3:45 P. M.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. Newport..........Tuesday, 10th Oct., noon
S. S. Colombia..........Friday, 20th Oct., noon
S. S. City of Para..........Monday, 30th Oct., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..........Nov. 13.
EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Dec. 11.
EMPRESS OF INDIA..........Jan. 8.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.
EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Augusta.....Wednesday, Oct. 11, 3 P. M.
S. S. Chattahoochee..........Friday, Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
S. S. Kansas City..........Saturday, Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham...Monday, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, AND LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORREL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE..........Wednesday, Oct. 11
ALGONQUIN..........Friday, Oct. 13
YEMASSEE..........Monday, Oct. 16
SEMINOLE..........Wednesday, Oct. 18
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli.....Sat., Oct. 14, 6 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul.....Sat., Oct. 21, noon
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Oct. 28, 6 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Spree, Tu., Oct. 10, 11 A. M.	Aller, Tu., Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Saale, Sat., Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M.	Spree, Tues., Nov. 7, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Oct. 24, 9 A. M.	Trave, Sat., Nov. 11, 9 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M.	Lahn, Tu., Nov. 14, 9 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Werra, Oct. 14	Kaiser, Nov. 25	Spree, Jan. 16
Kaiser, Oct. 21	Fulda, Dec. 9	Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4	Werra, Dec. 30	Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18	Kaiser, Jan. 6	Spree, Feb. 17

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M. A. Victoria, Nov. 2, 12 noon
Columbia, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.

New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M.	Berlin, Oct. 25, 6 A. M.
Paris, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M.	New-York, N. 1, 11:30AM

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.	Umbria, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.	Lucania, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Campania, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.	Aurania, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.
Servia, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Etruria, Nov. 18, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30AM	*Majestic, Nov. 8, 6:30A.M
Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A.M.	Britannic, Nov. 15, 9 A.M.
*Teutonic, Oct. 25, 4 P.M.	*Teutonic, Nov. 22, 3P.M.
Germanic, Nov. 1, 11 A.M.	Germanic, N. 29, 9:30A.M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.	Devonia, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Ethiopia, Nov. 11, 4 P. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
The favorite steamship CITY OF ROME sails from New-York to
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY
Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

Proposals.

TIMES, UPTOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BACON, MESS PORK, AND Lard.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Bacon, Lard, and Mess Pork," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds bacon, 47,000 pounds lard, and 650 barrels mess pork. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules showing the kind and quantities, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Deliveries of the above-mentioned articles may be made either at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Omaha—to be specified in the bid—subject to inspection at such point as may be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. All deliveries to be made within thirty (30) days after approval of contracts. Bids will be opened at the hour and date above specified, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified checks.—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, the National Park Bank of New-York City, or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the Government. D. M. BROWNING, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., September 28, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to be opened October 17, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 17, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., a quantity of rivets, bolts, brushes, brooms, cotton and flax canvas, hammock and bag duck, fire clay, cement, fire bricks, glass, hardware, lamps and lamp fixtures, leather, belting, lumber, tools, steel, iron, metals, paints, turpentine, oil, tar, alcohol, waste, soap, cork, dry goods, packing, pipe and pipe fittings, plumbers' supplies, and oars. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, October 10th, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Nov. 9th, 1893, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence Stores—Viz.: Flour, tea, sugar, yeast powder, canned articles, chocolate, cigars, flavoring extracts, pocket knives, stationery, soups, tobacco, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened Nov. 9th, 1893, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Headquarters Department of the East, Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and, for particular posts, at the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence thereof, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., Eastern standard time, on Thursday, the 26th day of October 1893, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of the potatoes and onions, respectively, that, from time to time, may be required, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Wadsworth, and Wood, respectively, during the seven months commencing December 1, 1893. For blank proposals and further information apply to the undersigned, or, with respect to a particular post, to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence thereof. J. W. BARRIGER, Lt. Col. and A. C. G. S., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, September 30, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 17, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Departmnt, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 17, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of bunting, hair felt, tin, pipe and pipe fittings, plumbers' supplies, packing, and electrical supplies. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Office of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and, for particular posts, at the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence thereof, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., Eastern standard time, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1893, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of the potatoes and onions, respectively, that, from time to time, may be required, at the posts of Davids Island, West Point, and Willets Point, respectively, during the seven months commencing December 1, 1893. For blank proposals and further information apply to the undersigned, or, with respect to a particular post, to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence thereof. J. W. BARRIGER, Lt. Col. and A. C. G. S.

Proposals.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS AND PERFORMING WORK FOR BALCONIES, STAIRS, RAILINGS, GATES, COLUMNS, &c., REQUIRED FOR THE PROPER MEANS OF ACCESS FROM CITY PRISON YARD TO BRIDGE CONNECTING CITY PRISON WITH THE NEW CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms No. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, October 10, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, in pursuance of the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation, and thereupon the work will be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates, under oath, their names and places of residence, the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state the fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making any bid or estimate for the same purpose, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, *with their respective places of business or residence*, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting, the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract as stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, *and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise*; that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with an intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be determined by the Comptroller after the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

For the nature and extent of the work to be done bidders are referred to the plan and specifications hereunto annexed. The plans may be seen at the office of the Architects, Messrs. Thom, Wilson & Schaarschmidt, No. 1,267 Broadway.

The entire work to be completed within Ninety Days after notice to commence work has been given by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The damages to be paid by the contractor or contractors for each day that the contract or contracts may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at TEN DOLLARS per day.

Bidders will state in writing and also in figures a price for the whole work, complete, which price is to cover the furnishing of all necessary materials and labor and the performance of all the work set forth in the plan and specifications and form of agreement hereto annexed.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of the City of New-York drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same, within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

The amount of security required is FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if desired, can be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 280 Broadway.

New-York, September 28, 1893.
THOMAS F. GILROY, Mayor;
FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder;
THEO. W. MYERS, Comptroller;
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Chamberlain;
NICHOLAS T. BROWN, Chairman of Finance Committee of Board of Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS AND PERFORMING WORK FOR GAS AND ELECTRIC COMBINATION FIXTURES AND ELECTRIC WIRING IN CONNECTION WITH SAME FOR THE NEW CRIMINAL COURT HOUSE, ON THE BLOCK BOUNDED BY CENTRE, ELM, FRANKLIN, AND WHITE STREETS.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by and in pursuance of the order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and thereupon the work will be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates, under oath, their names and places of residence, the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state the fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making any bid or estimate for the same purpose, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and also that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. Where more than one person is interested it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, *with their respective places of business or residence*, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work, by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, as stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, *and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise*; that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with an intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be determined by the Comptroller after the award is made, and prior to the signing of the contract.

For the nature and extent of the work to be done bidders are referred to the plan and specifications hereunto annexed. The plans may be seen at the office of the Architects, Messrs. Thom, Wilson & Schaarschmidt, No. 1,267 Broadway.

The entire work to be completed within SIXTY DAYS after notice to commence work has been given by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The damages to be paid by the Contractor or Contractors for each day that the contract or contracts may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at TEN DOLLARS per day.

Bidders will state in writing and also in figures a price for the whole work, complete, which price is to cover the furnishing of all necessary materials and labor and the performance of all the work set forth in the plan and specifications and form of agreement hereto annexed.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the State or national banks of the City of New-York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

The amount of security required is FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if desired, can be obtained on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 280 Broadway.

New-York, September 28, 1893.
THOMAS F. GILROY, Mayor;
FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder;
THEO. W. MYERS, Comptroller;
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Chamberlain;
NICHOLAS T. BROWN, Chairman,
Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS AND PERFORMING WORK FOR THE PANEL PARTITIONS, RAILINGS, &c., REQUIRED FOR THE SUBDIVISION OF OFFICES AND ROOMS ON THE FOURTH STORY OF THE NEW CRIMINAL COURT HOUSE, ON THE BLOCK BOUNDED BY CENTRE, ELM, FRANKLIN, AND WHITE STREETS.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, October 10, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by and in pursuance of the order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be reqired to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect, and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation; and thereupon the work will be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates, under oath, their names and places of residence, the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state the fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making any bid or estimate for the same purpose, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. Where more than one person is interested it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, *with their respective places of business or residence*, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that, if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, as stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, *and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise*; that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with an intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be determined by the Comptroller after the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

For the nature and extent of the work to be done, bidders are referred to the plan and specifications hereunto annexed. The plans may be seen at the office of the Architects, Messrs. Thom, Wilson & Schaarschmidt, No. 1,267 Broadway.

The entire work to be completed within SIXTY DAYS after notice to commence work has been given by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The damages to be paid by the contractor or contractors for each day that the contract or contracts may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at TEN DOLLARS per day.

Bidders will state in writing and also in figures a price for the whole work, complete, which price is to cover the furnishing of all necessary materials and labor, and the performance of all the work set forth in the plan and specifications and form of agreement hereto annexed.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the State or national banks of the City of New-York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of *five per centum* of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same, within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

The amount of security required is FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if desired, can be obtained on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 280 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, September 28, 1893.
THOMAS F. GILROY, Mayor;
FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder;
THEO. W. MYERS, Comptroller;
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Chamberlain;
NICHOLAS T. BROWN, Chairman,
Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS AND PERFORMING WORK IN PUTTING IN IRON RAILINGS, SNOW GUARDS, AND WINDOW GUARDS FOR THE NEW CRIMINAL COURTHOUSE, ON THE BLOCK BOUNDED BY CENTRE, ELM, FRANKLIN, AND WHITE STREETS.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, October 10, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by and in pursuance of the order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation, and thereupon the work will be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates, under oath, their names and places of residence; the names of all persons interested with them therein; and if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state the fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making any bid or estimate for the same purpose, and that it is in all respects fair, and without collusion or fraud; and also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, *with their respective places of business or residence*, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, as stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, *and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise*; that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with an intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be determined by the Comptroller after the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

For the nature and extent of the work to be done bidders are referred to the plan and specifications hereunto annexed. The plans may be seen at the office of the architects, Messrs. Thom, Wilson & Schaarschmidt, No. 1,267 Broadway.

The entire work to be completed within SIXTY DAYS after notice to commence work has been given by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The damages to be paid by the contractor or contractors for each day that the contract or contracts may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at TEN DOLLARS per day.

Bidders will state in writing, and also in figures, a price for the whole work, complete, which price is to cover the furnishing of all necessary materials and labor, and the performance of all the work set forth in the plan and specifications and form of agreement hereto annexed.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the State or national banks of the City of New-York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

The amount of security required is SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if desired, can be obtained on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 280 Broadway.

New-York, September 28, 1893.
THOMAS F. GILROY, Mayor;
FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder;
THEO. W. MYERS, Controller;
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Chamberlain;
NICHOLAS T. BROWN, Chairman,
Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.